Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM B GART, RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings, combine construction il solid ty, convenience of neut and beauty of form and color, with economy. h those intending to build, with a knowledge arance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements thi d door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLURK & TURLINGTON,
OMMISSION AND FURWARI INC. MERCHANTS,
dealers in Line Plaster, Cement and Hair.
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Table, &c.

Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. R. Savage, Carlier Bank Cape Fear, N. C., do. do. hn Lawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do. do. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. C. H. ROBINSON & CO.

OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. See over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of nd Water Streets. ch 9, 1×60.—158 & 29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. TALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

WILMINGTON, N. C. ant attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baother Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, hes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. ention of Physicians is especially called to the

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, DESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-SAND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner

Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILMINGTON, N. C. rders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

ed in the Turpentine business. opposite No. 47, North Water street.

WILMINGTON, N. C. rs his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the otton; will give his personal attention to the sale

commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per ional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded York for 10 cents per bale. JOHN MCLAURIN. SMITH & McLAURIN,

MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO ORN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER.

SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. 20, 1860-4-1y JAMES O. BOWDEN. SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFIELD COUNTY OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN, give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-ly

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, ery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

NTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line 288. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, FLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE

W. H. MCKARY & CO., OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

REFERENCES:
Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
Lash, "" Salem, do.
i Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE,

TON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. Wilmington, N. C. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS. NO IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished chin ry made and put up; old Machinery over kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectupply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. NDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership e town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they

y also have a nonse in Moone, Alabama, where they serve and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advanade upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with e will annexed, upon the estate of Evan L. Miller, ed, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate rward and make immediate payment, and those tlaims against said estate to present the same for t within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this It within the time prescribed by in.,
will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Adm'r.

3-6t-w*

E SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator up-the estate of Moses T. Bordeaux. deceased, hereby all persons indebted to said estate to come torward t the same to present them for settlement within the rescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead of their recovery.
DANIEL J. BORDEAUX, Administrator.

Subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon e-tate of Thomas Cowan, Jr., deceased, at Sep-ferm, A. D. 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarlas of New Hanover county, hereby gives rotice sons indebted to said estate to come forward and ment, and all persons having claims against said present th m duly authenticated within the time d by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar covery.

D. S. COWAN. Adm'r. All accounts can be mailed to me at Robeson's P.

ANTATION 15 miles from Wilmington, on the cading to 1 i lington, three miles from Marlboro W. & W R. R. belonging to the Subscriber about 1.700 acres. There is a good dwelling and try out-houses attached. Any person wishing to a sacrifice. Apply to DAVID E. BUNTING.

OD having moved to Goldsboro', and located respectfully informs the citizens of wayne and Counties, that he expects to manufac-

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE BEAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCHIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad. and contains a large, commodious and don Kallroad, and contains a large, commodious and com o table dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza n front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, amoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The l cation posseses many advantages for a physician or iswyer.
Terms made easy. For further information appy to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. Louden, or Eli 161-11t&30-1f

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS POR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintack District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the Stets. as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf

ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, bath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Cou t House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accu-ation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2 th day of June,

JAS. GARK+SON, J. P. [SEAL] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.] TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE RE'VARD will be given for the said JIM

dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the state so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. G. W. MOURE. A R: WARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys. SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick hips, has a scar on his left hand between

his thumb and flager—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches E-SEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye J. J D. LUCAS.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD;

" Snow White Zine;
" White Gloss Zine; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole ale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb 16. Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. LOCATED AT ARG I LE. ROBISON CO., N. C., MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington. Charlotte & Ruber-ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where

of every description.

The best quality of CLASS is always kept on hand.—
BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib-

Any person wishing to leave orders of obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ, G. M. MCLEAN,

April 18, 1861

J. A. McKOY. NEW WATER WHIEL. GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSICE Takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WAT R WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of address than any Wheel purple of the state of the order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is

so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ teet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water,

of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running or-der a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and

State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N.C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N.C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of the wheels.

JAN. H. LAMB.

DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Leau;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. "" dry assorted; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil;

5 "Linseed On,
5 "Lard Oil;
2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
"Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
W. H. LIPPITT,

27 BBLS. A. No. 1. Mullets for sale by.

LOSSES BY THE LOSS OF HATTERAS.—The schoone Ocean Wave, belonging to S. R. Fowle & Son, of this place, Capt Warner, on her return from the West Indies, loaded with office and salt, was taken by Lincoln's forces at Hatteras last week. Not having heard of the change of things here, Capt. Warner came in think ng all was right, a d was grabbed. Three other vessels, we change of things here, Capt. Warner came in thinking the constantly on hand the most complete selection of the latest and most approved all was right, at d was grabbed. Three other vessels, we learn, have also been grabbed there in the last few days.

Or iron, suitable to different soils and the different soils are d the strict of th

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, } Richmond, 12th September, 1861.

Instructions to Keceivers under the Act entitled " An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons arding the same in the existing war against the United States."

Approved 30th March. 1861.

I. The following persons are subject to the operations of the law as Alien Enemies: 1st. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Mis Hall, Esque The subscriber also has an excellent riding souri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of HARNISS HORSE for sale. CHAS W. HARRIS. New Mexico, Ar zons, or the Indian Territory south

2d. All persons who have a domicil within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not : Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France or other neutral nations, who have a domicil, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy, are Alien Enemies under the law.

3d. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the In addition to this circumstance of confirmation, what-Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States. II. Immediately after taking your oath of office, you

will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your District belonging to Alien Enemies as above defined. III. You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment under the 8th section of

rogatories you will propound to the following persons, 1st. All Attorneys and Counsellors practicing law within your District.

2d. The Presidents and Cashiers of all Banks, and principal administrative officers of all Railroad and other corporations within your District.

3d. All Agents of Foreign Corporations, Insurance Agents, Commission Merchants engaged in foreign trade, Agents of Foreign Mercantile Houses, De slers in Bills of Exchange, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Assignees and Syndics of Insolvent Estates, Trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do busi ess as Agents for others.

IV. In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the Judge, a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping, in such bank or other depositary late. as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge -- reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receivers.

V. You are strictly prohibited from making personal use in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the Court, any money or funds of any kind received by you in your official capacity.

VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any Attorney or Counsellor to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney of the Confederate States for your District; and you are instructed to invoke his aid under the 9th section of the law, in all matters of litigations and circulated of curves with wound just below the elbow, but it occasioned no in-VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or 19th inst.

deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the 12th section of the law. under the fifteenth section of the law, setting forth the

pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate the capture of Hatteras reached Beacon Island, suppose kins's regiment; and one man in McCauseland's regiment. States most convenient to your demicil, all further sums ling the enemy would follow up their success, the garriallowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts son under Capt. Leath utterly unprepared for a seige, therefor, one to be retained as a voucner by yourselt, evacuated it, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth fi d; and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.

1X. Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property,

rights or credits of an Alien Enemy, has willinly to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your District, to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the 31 section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Attorney-General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee :

1. Have you now, or have you had in your nossession or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last, (1861), and if yea, at what time, any land or lands, to pement or tenements; hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credit within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed or enjoyed for or by an Alien Enemy: or in or to which any Alan Enemy bad, and when, si ce that time, any right, title or interest, either direct y or indirectly?

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affi mative, then set forth specificially and particularly a description of such property, right, title. credit or interest, any if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit or rent or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is and by 3. Were you, since the twenty-first day of May, 1861

and if yea, at what time, indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any Alien Enemy or Alien Enemies? It yea, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebteduess, if more than one : Give the name or names of the creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and state whether, and to what extent, such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, terement or first day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more Alien Enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yea, set forth specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trus-

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the Sequestration Act of the 30th August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

A. B. Receiver. Nors.—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned, that the Sequestration Act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories. - Act of 30th August, 1861, section 2.]

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any Alien Enemy shall fail speedily to inform the Receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misd meanour, and, upon consand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides to the Confederate States, double the value of the property or interest of the Atien Enemies so held or subject to his control.—[SEO. 3]

The Attorney-General has also prescribed the following the action of the adient the states are proported that he will be put in comman 1 of the ad-

Garnisbees, to whom written or printed interrogato

onght to feel these losses, and pay all the expenses of retaking Hatters.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Tredegar Works in Richmond are at present taking Hatters.—Richmond Dispatch.

While the Yankees were making baste away from the stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts ery farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or ights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankived and promptly attended to All letters ad the promptly attended to All letters ad BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

22-16

BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

The Tredegar Works in Richmond are at present taking Hatters.—Richmond Dispatch.

While the Yankees were making baste away from the Manassas buttle-field, it is reported that a South Carolina regimen all band, stationed on a hill in tull sight, locally in the state of the flying fugilities.

BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

The Tredegar Works in Richmond are at present taking Hatters.—Richmond Dispatch.

While the Yankees were making baste away from the Manassas buttle-field, it is reported that a South Carolina regimen all band, stationed on a hill in tull sight, beaviest description. A visit to this great workshop tives, "Wait for the wagon and you'll all get a ride."

Interesting from the West_Capture of Gen, Rey-Dispatches were received by Gov. Larchen yesterday, and forwarded through him to the Confederate States Government, giving information of the capture of Gen

RETNOLDS, and probably his escore also, by a detachment of the forces of Gen. LEE. The capture is report-Gen. LRE, the Federal General being taken at a point designated as Snipes' House, on the road from Hunters-ville, the direction of the Cheat Mountain. It was Gen. Floyd had warning of the approach of Rosen-are acting in good faith. These four bands agree to supposed that he was reconnoitering when he feil into

our bands. The despatch which conveys this information is understood to have originated in the following rather remote and curious circumstances. An overseer, of the name of Wallace, while hunting stray cattle, had come within the lines of Gen. Le's camp, and had seen a prisoner there who, he was told, was General Reynolds, and whose name he had written as such on a slip of paper, in order to assure his remembrance of it. It happens that Gov. Letcher knows the man Wallace, with whom the information of the dispatch originated, and is persuaded that his testimony is intelligent and reliable. ever it may be worth, we may add that an officer of a Georgia regiment, in Gen. Lee's command, arrived in this city yesterday with similar news, that Gen. Rey-

nolds was now held by us as a prisoner of war. It will be recollected that Gen. Reynolds was left ommand of the enemy's forces at Cheat Mountain. Information of the most important character has als been obtained of the disposition of our forces, with reference to the enemy's position at Cheat Mountain. The enemy's force on the mountain is about 4,000, strongly fortified, with two out-posts between it and the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These inter400 and the other by 1,200 of the enemy.

At last accounts, Gen. Lee had advanced on the road which be had cut through the forest, on the line of an old track from Valley Mountain, in the direction of Huttonsville. so as to intercept the Western approach to the enemy's position on the Cheat Mountain. On the other side of the Greenbrier, at what is called East Cheat Mountain, Gen. Jackson was posted, so as to cut off the enemy in that direction. I his disposition of our forces had intercepted the enemy in all directions; and information received by the Government, yesterday, states that Gen. Lee had captured a Federal courier, on his way to Rosencranz's lines, with the information that the troops on the Cheat Mountain frontier bad only one day's provisions left, and would be compelled to surrender, if surrounded. If this information is correct, the enemy at Cheat Mountain has been completely cut off, and has, probably, by this time been forced to capitu-

The possession by our forces of the Cheat Mountain will constitute one of the most important movements of the Western campaign, as it invests one of the most commanding points on the frontier of the Valley. The character of the country intervening between Gen. Lee's position at present, and that of Rosencranz towadrs the Gauley, will prevent it is said, any possible movement of the latter to outflute our army, the approaches being only on the direct line of the pike.

Information was also reported of a sharp ekirmish between a detachment of LEE's command and one of the outposts of the enemy, in which the latter are based to have had 100 killed, with but an inconsiderable loss on our side. We have nothing, however, confirmatory of great zeal, throughout the city .- Richmond Examiner

When Lieut. Col. Johnson, with a part of the 7th VIII. You will keep an account, showing exactly all Regiment, and Capt. Sparrow, with the Washington sums received by you as allowances of compensation | Greys, hurriedly left Por smouth to reinforce Hatteras. they left their baggage, stores, trunks, clothes, &c. date and amount of each receipt of such sums; and as When taken prisoners, they were burried off with only soon as the amount received by you in any one year, what they had on, many of them having left in their shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will trunks even what money they had. When the news of some arms, were left. The enemy did not and has not up to this time taken possession of Beacon Island nor the town. But a day or two after the evacuation, vandals-we can call them nothing else-from Brant and Hog Islands and Hunting Quarters, on and near the waters of Core Sound. went to the Fort and to Portsmouth and too's clothing, stores, trunks, mattresses, and everything upon which they could lay their this ving hands and carried them off. They broke open some of the trucks and took out the money, in one officer's truck \$150 in gold. They entered the poor citizens houses and took feather beds, cooking utensils, ladies' dressing, &: These facts are well authenticated. Two or three persons had been left in the place, and others went back who saw it with one time, it is said, there were a me 75 of them. They were armed, or as med themselves with the muskets left.

They were bo'd; swore they would have what they wanted, as it was war times, and the soldiers had left the things and they had a right to them We never could have imagined that such people live in the bounds of the good old North State. They are worse than Butler's crew. He is an open enemy and we know how to meet him, and what to expect; but here is a foe in our midst, secret, malignant, ever ready to take advantage of any disaster to eat us up. We now begin to fear that there are many such in some parts of the State. They must be seized and dealt with as traitors. It should be done at once. A Company of our best troops should be sent after them, the proper ty, worth hundreds, recovered, and every scoundrel fiendish traitor of them taken out and shot. They are ready to join the enemy, or incite the slaves to insur-

flames, if thereby they may gain anything. We have been too easy with traitors, too lenient to-wards the suspicious, and those who will do nothing to help conquer a peace. Put every man to the test. Administer the oath, and if he will not take it, put him in tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or prison. The time has come when we must know who chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the are for us and who against us. If we must fight an Considerate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed or enjoyed directly or indirectly by or for one or more Alien Enemies since the twentydoor neighbor is not in favor of resisting Lincoln in every way and to the last; is not in favor of Southern rights and independence, he is the first man we will shoot.

rection, and deluge our country in blood and wrap it in

To your arms! ye patriots of North Carolina, and drive every enemy from our borders and kill every tory. Washington Dispatch. The Dispatch talks like a patriot at last. Had better

done so long ago .- Journal. IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE-LATE APPOIT MENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—We learn that President Davis has nominated and will continue the oppointment during the recess of Congress Brigadier-General Bragg as General (being the highest rank) in the Confederate army. The reported transfer of General Bragg to Vir

ginia is as we are advised as yet undecided. We have the further information that Ex-Secretary Walker has been appointed by the President to a Brigadier-Generalship. Gen. Walker will take command in the West.

Major G. W. Smith, of Kentucky, formerly Major of the Ergineer Corps in the United States service, ing rule of practice for the Courts by virtue of the authority visted in him under the 16th section of the law:

> number of fugitives arrived here yesterday from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, driven out, as they reported by excess of the reign of terror which the Lincoln troops had inaugurated in that section of the State. The troops which had been sent down to the neighbor hood of Port Tobacco are stated to have committed the most infamous outrages upon the people, ravishing females, pilaging and burning property, and arresting citizens by the score. Many famines had find their bouses, but with little hope of escape into Virginia, on the virginia, on the line of the railroad, a most of the control of th

From the Richmond Dispatch. Surgeon Clark, of Col. Whartou's Regiment, in Gen. McKinney Messenger:

Floyd's Brigade, and Adjutant Otey, of the same regirelates to us the following particulars of the engagement manches.

craps, and had thrown up a small earth work in the come in and settle upon the Reserves. Peace is made the centre breast-work there were six smooth-bore guns, produced by the fact that I have an escort of Creek and possibly ten-pounders, and one rifled cannon. These bad just arrived, under Capt. Guy, of Goochland, and Chiefs of the Creek and Seminoles are here with me, seven cannon are magnified in Rosencranz's report to kept.

them at five thousand. diate command below Summersville. Five thousand of nothing occurs to shake their confidence in our good these be ordered to the attack of Floyd's line at about faith, and if mounted men and volunteers do not interheld in reserve. The attack was received firmly, and siderate, hasty or passionate action. the fire of the enemy was vigorously returned. Three attempts were made to flank our little army, and each into the country leased from the Choctaws and Chickamade to take the battery; but such a " terrific fire " was directed upon the assailants by Capt. Guy, that they were swept back, and did not renew the attempt. The last charge was made on the extreme left by a German Regiment, which was driven back with heavy loss; and this is the Regiment which is said to have been "called off." It was not until after dark that firing

ceased and the enemy retired. General Floyd, ascertaining the number of his adversary, and moreover that four thousand, besides the eleven thousand in front of him, had been sent above high crime. Summersville to cross the Gauley at Hughes' Ferry, and to march by way of Meadow Bluff to get behind him, determined to re-cross the river that night, and at once proceeded to do so. His means of crossing conby Engineer Frostburg, a Swede, attached to Colonel not enough to secure the entire of the baggage, proof General Floyd's private baggage, and also that of noles and wipe them out. some of his officers, was with the abandoned offects. It is proper to notice that to the humanity towards the sick, of whem there were a large number, much of the in value those of the few Indians that from time to time loss is attributable. Some five horses, and twenty or we succeed in killing at immense cost. They wish peace thirty cattle also tell into the hands of the enemy.

Geo. Floyd lost not a single man. This result is extraordinary. The battle lasted four hours, and the enemy's loss was heavy, while on our side there were only wax men slightly wounded and not one serious .-Gen. F.o.d bimself was amongst the wounded. A mus- broil us anew with the Comanches, with whom the wound just below the elbow, but it occasioned no in- ing treaties; but rather help us to keep them quiet, and

The enemy's loss was certainly heavy. Rosencrantz's first report said 15 killed and 70 wounded. His second raised his figures to 20 killed and 100 wounded. Gen. Floyd took six of the enemy prisoners. By their account the killed and wounded were from 300 to 500. One man said that sixty were killed in his regiment

('apt. H. nley's company, Amberst; John Phipps, of Young's company, Grayson ; Adjutant Smith of Tomp-Early on Wednesday morning, the enemy appeared on the river and fired a few shots. Gen. Floyd tormed

a junction with General Wise, and the combined force returned to Sewell Mountain. A message from Gen. Lee met them there about noon Friday, and they went into camp. . What that message was is not known ; but we may hope it indicates reinforcement. Thursday, Col. Lownshell, with 700 men, returned to the Gauley river to bring away fifteen of our sick and twenty-five wounded Y inkees off the battle of Cross Lanes. This he did; but finding the enemy preparing

to cross, be ordered a fire upon them, which was obeyed by his men from the heights with effect, no doubt, for the soldiers of the Southwest are good mirksmen Floyd's detence was most gallant and his crossing o the ferry under the circumstances deliberate and well di-

rected. His men tought with signal bravery, and their fire was a m rabiy directed. Floyd and Wise together bave not six thousand eftheir own eyes; but were powerless to resist them. At fective men. Resences z has eleven thousand with him. while four more thousand are marching by the Mendow Bluff to enter the turnpike between the Sewell Mountain and Lewisburg. Cox has five thousand five hundred; in all twenty thousand five hundred men against a little more than five thousand! It this estimate of the enemy's forces be correct it is indispensable that reinforcements must be rapidly concentrated beyond Lewisburg, or our army there will be compelled again to fall back at least to that point. We hope that Gen. Lee's message to Gen. Floyd indicates the intention of that officer to carry his men where they may find active

> Important from Western Virginia... The Battle on the Gauley.

> We have succeeded in obtaining some authentic particulars of affairs in Western Virginia, with special reference to the late action near the Gauley line, and the subsequent disposition of our forces.

> The affair between Rosencranz and Gen. Floyd, it appears, has not been much magnified in its results -The action was opened by Floyd's artiflery. Col. Tomkins' infantry regiment was also engaged. Our men were defended by breastworks and by the jungle on some of the lines of their position. The enemy were mostly posted in the road, which may account for their terrible oss: while we are assured that Floyd's command only lost two men, one killed in the action, and the other drowned in crossing the river. The ground is said to have been literally strewed with the enemy's dead .-The extent of his loss must have been several hundred.
>
> The locality of the battle was near the banks of the

> river, about a mile and a balf below Collax Ferry. On Floyd's crossing the river, Rosencranz has also fallen back. A junction had been effected between Wise's Legion and Gen. Floyd's command, on the Lunday road, some six miles from Hawk's Nest, Wise's former fall back, and hold their position at Dogwood Gap.

The present force under the command of Rosencrans was estimated at 11,000 men. A detachment of 4,000 Federals has been left at Sutton, with orders, it is said, to burn the bridge to protect their rear. Gen. Loring was reported to be pressing on, and, at last accounts har advanced to within twelve or fifteen miles of Sutton. Reinforcements were on the way to join Gen. Floyd. Georgia and a North Carolina regiment and a nomber of State militia were pussed, last week, on their way to him, within some twenty miles of his lines. Wise's Legion comprised three full regiments of infantry, one

cavalry, and four companies of artiflery. Richmond Examiner.

IMPUDENCE UNPARALLELED .- C. H. Foster, the Yankee who claims to be a Federal Congressmen elect from North Carolina, called upon Lincoln at Washington last Wed e-day for the purpose of tendering him "a full brigade of loyalists" from that State. Foster will pose of raising a brigade or for any other purpose.

Richmond Dispatch. scarcely venture far into North Carolina for the pur-

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,
can, under any circumstances, be admitted. The Indians Again.

do...do...do....7 00 do...do...do....12 00 do. renewed weekly, 14 00

I will thank you to permit me through the columns men'; reached the city yesterday evening from the camp of your paper to inform the people of Texas that I have of Generals Floyd and Wise, at the foot of Sexeil this day settled the terms of convention between the Mountain, which they left on Friday noon. They bring Reserve Indians and the chiefs of the No-co-hi, Ta-neied to have taken place on the advance movement of dispatches to the Government. The former gentleman web, Ya-pa-tib-ca and Co-cho-ca bands of the Co-I am entirely satisfied that the chiefs and their people

Albert Pike writes as follows to the editor of the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

centre of his line, which was formed across a bend in with them, and the Chiefs are to go and carry the talk the Gauley, just at the Ferry. Some logs, rails, and to the other bands, and induce them to come in also, and brush were also thrown up here and there before the meet me here when the leaves fall.

but for them the General would have had none. These and have given assurances that my promises will be sixteen! Out of five Regiments Gen. Floyd had seven- I appeal to the people of the frontier of Texas in this teen hundred available men; Rosencranz estimates endeavor to restore peace on that frontier, and to stop the effusion of blood in an unnecessary and profitless Rosencranz had eleven thousand men under his imme- warfare. We can have peace with the Comanches if

3 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Six thousand were fere and prevent the success of negotiations, by incon-I implore the citizens of Texas not to cross Red river. was repulsed with severe loss. One bold charge was saws, in armed bodies. It is not necessary, and therefore they have no right to do so. In the exercise of the powers vested in me, I have stipulated that all the Texas troops shall be withdrawn, and their place supplied by companies of Choctaw and Chickasaw troops, and have given advice of this to the Governor of Texas, and to

> Col. Henry McCulloch. I shall give the Comanche Chiefs white flags and letters of safeguard for themselves and all the persons of their bands. To violate these letters would be to dishonor the Republic, and he who does it will commit a

It is my most anxious desire to effect a permanent peace with the Commanches, and their settlement upon Reserves. With the aid of the people of Texas I can do it. Let them not listen to lying reports, set on foot sisted of one small boat, that could hold only one wagon at a time, and a small foot bridge, very ingeniously built ches all the villainies of the Cai-a-was, who have refused to make peace, when that was insisted on by the Co-Wharton's regiment. Every soldier, well, sick and manches, and demanded of them the peace maker of the wounded, was safely taken across before light; but reserve Comanches, that they might kill him. It was owing to the absence of a large number of wagons, the Cai-a-was who lately killed the son of Mr. Courtney transporting stores from the railroad depots, there were near Fort Cobb, though the lying Ton-ca-was said it was the Commanches; and I shall send word to these visions, etc. A portion of these were unavoidably left murderers that unless they make peace and atone for behind, including some tents, cartridges, etc. A part their murders, I will send a thousand Creeks and Semi-

The Confederate States know the cost of an Indian war, and how very far the lives of our people outweigh on the frontier, that all our means, men, and energies may be devoted to the maintenance of our liberties and bonor in the great struggle in which we are engaged -In the name of this great cause and of good faith and benor, I implore you not to permit any rash men to emto save, perhaps, many lives, and certainly a vast ex-

penditure of money. Respectfully, your fellow-citiz n, ALBERT PIKE. Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Ladians

west of Alkanese Vitations of Gan Wise. Extract from a private letter dated September 6th,

The wounded on our side were Martin and Gross, of eight miles beiew Dogwood Gap, on New River: " On the 21, we marched from Dogwood Camp with parts of three pieces and two regiments, leaving two guns and a garrison at Dogwood. During the day, we occupied the "Hawk's Nest," and to k possession of Wilher's Ferry. The enemy was camped beyond Big Creek. Having discovered one of his camps unguarded, Lieuterant-Colonel Anderson was start d through the mountains to surprise them at day break. About sunet, we pushed on in front till darkness overtook us, and unfortunately a little too far. At the bridge, over Mc-Grom's Creek, a strong detachment ambuscaded our advance, consisting of the Benne Sharp-Shooters, Captain Somers, Third R g ment of Wise Legion. The General simself was on the bridge, and called on his men to charge, which they did with the utmost gallantry, at once oispersing the enemy. We had only three woundedless than I expected, as the enemy fired from only forty paces. A tree near where General Wise s oud was struck by several balls. We camped there, and next morning at day-break advanced on the enemy at Big Creek. The object was to amuse him till Anderson should attack. It appears by the sequel that Auderson reached the desired point at day-break, but found the camp of the preceding evening removed-the enemy in strong entrenchments, and much reinforced. Not hearing anything of Anderson, but finding the enemy on this side of his entrenchments, the company of Captain Somers and two others of the Third Regiment were ordered to ascend the hid-side through the wood. This they did in gallant style, with a cheer, driving more than double their number before them into their entrenchments, opposite to which they remained at a few yards from the enemy, most of the day until recalled -On our right a howitzer was advanced, which soon shelled the enemy out of his position, he answering ineff-ctually with a rifle cannon. Herr ng that Anderson was returning, (and our only object having been to keep the enemy in play till he had an opportunity to attack, about four in the afternoon we fell back, having, with 800 men, off red battle to the enemy, numbering 2,000 and strongly entrenched. We occupied the Hawk's Nest and the turnpike in the rear. Yesterday we fortified the Hawk's Nest, by which movement we have secured Miller's ferry, and thereby opened communication with the country South of the New River. It is not unlikely that to-day or to-morrow the enemy will make a vigorous effort to dispossess us. I have since daybreak prepared for battle, and expect it to-day or to-morrow. In this skirmish our loss was three wounded at the bridge-three wounded the next day, one mortally. All we know regarding the enemy is, that they admitted to persons just from their camp that they had

lost thirteen killed by the fire of artillery." ANOTHER EXPEDITION FITTING OUT .- The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald writes: We are preparing for another expedition, the destination of which is just now not precisely known. But, whenever the blow falls, you may be assured that the results will as brilliant and as beneficial to the cause, if not more so, than the last, which stirred the hearts of position. A portion of our force were occupying the Big Swell mountain, and erecting fortifications. It is ding stroke is to fall, I am, of course, not permitted to said that on the junction of Gen. Floyd's and Wise's say; but I betray no confidence when I say that it will forces, an advance movement was contemplated, but or-ders had been received from Gen. Lee that they should action, is the maxim that will bereafter govern the campaign of Gen. Wool. When he sees a week point-and be can detect it quicker than any officer in our servicethen he will strike the blow. Hereafter the rebels must look to their own homes, and relinquish their hopes of possessing the Federal capital. The war will be carried nto Africa. Let them take notice in time. While they are cannonading at the gates of Washington, and thundering their violent threats almost before the President's house itself, the long, strong arm of the Government is encircling their very hearthstones. The traitors will soon have occasion to rue the hour when they took up arms against the mest kind and beneficent Government that the sun ever shone on, and first to feel the strength of the Federal arm will be the State of South

A FEMALE WARRIOR - the Memphis Avalanche, of

bassa lost its captain. The company then unanimously elected the wile of the deceased to fill his place, and the lady, in uniform, passed through the ci y yesterday, on her way to assume command of her company.

extensive and valuable supply of lead, now ready to be owner of Mount Vernon poter to the sale to the M. V. Association.—Richmond Dispatch.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861

Translent Advertising In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE or all transient advertisements. This rule will not be departed from in any case. Persons sending advertisements to this same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are of lime. on the first page of the paper, and can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it

From Camp Wyait.

We learn from Camp Wyatt that the barque already some of the pickets.

distribution of the forces, which changes will probably let, the barque two to two and a half miles astern. allude to particulars.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

From the Coast. A reliable gentleman from near the mouth of New River in Onslow county, informed us this morning that heavy reports as from the firing of large guns. The re- and fired a salute in honor of their victory. ports, so far as he could judge, came down the coast as though the firing was in the neighborhood or at least in and then ceased, say about one o'clock, P. M. There worth some two thousand dollars. were about 29 guns fired.

We learn from Zeke's Island, that two Steamers were were not far from each other. This morning but one of them was in sight, and about ten miles out. There held on board these Lincolnite craft, perhaps with the the camps. view of forcing them to guide them into our harbors and inlets. It is said that the supposed barque is in swering signals of distress or any other signals when reality a propeller with a smoke stack which lowers, and they do not know the parties. Had this barque been a that she changes her rig to suit circumstances. Of this we are not prepared to speak, but think it likely.

The fleet which had been off Fort Macon to the num | pledge for the return of ours. ber of six war vessels, suddenly left there, probably on Sunday. It looks a little as though they were gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. We will probably hear vessels .- Daily Journal, 24th inst. more shortly.—Daily Journal, 25th inst.

From the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.

making very efficient weapons. Where they cannot be we bestowed upon the obtrusive insect. altered to advantage they are overhauled and repaired. We see that somehow our old friend of the l'arboro' Furnished with new flints they make a very good ser- Southerner has given an insertion to a foolish and whinvice gun. Some of Hall's breach-loading rifles have ing communication which appeared some weeks ago in been altered to carbines, and they make an excellent the Raleigh Register over the signature of "A Friend gun for cavalry service. Although the first breach- to Truth and Justice." It is apropos of some casual loading gun made, they are about as good as most wea- remarks in the Journal in reference to Col., now General ber of flint lock pistols to be altered to percussion.

menced. They are preparing for it, and hope to be infrequently reminded by such persons of the Pharisee coast as we learn from another quarter. ready by the time the new steam engines are received who thanked God that he was not as other men, nor from Richmond, which will be in two months. The en- even as this publican.—(for publican read editor.) A gines are to be horizontal, high pressure, and two in common cant with the unco guid. number, of seventy-five horse power each. They are The Newbern Progress has some queer remarks about Saturday evening or yesterday (Sunday) morning. Of being built by Messrs. Talbot & Bro., of Richmond, Va. partvism and no-partyism, and appears to have some The large house originally intended for a lumber house, thing to say in regard to some recent remarks of ours on rest. By the way, we are somewhat amused and a little is to be the rifle factory. There is now a large force the subject of the Vice Presidency. The Progress either annoved by these things. Somepody will demand all engaged in building an addition to it, with two wings, could not or would not understand us, so, of course, about the ships, and go off displeased that we know which will make it commodious enough for the reception | there is no harm done. of all the machinery. They will also build a house for the reception of the engines and boilers.

smoothly. The following are the officers :-CAPTAIN JOHN C. BOOTH is the Executive Officer.

all the employees.

CAPTAIN J. E. P. DAINGERFIELD is Paymaster and Military Storekeeper. He is a polite and gentlemanly man. MR. ADAM BROWNE, Assistant Military Storekeeper, occupied the same position under the old govern-

ment. He is faithful, industrious, and strictly upright. MR. HIRAM HARRINGTON is Master Machinist and Draughtsman. A most excellent selection.

MR. Bell, the Master Builder, under whose superintendence all the buildings now at the Arsenal were constructed, is still retained in the same position. Mr. Bell is so long and favorably known in Fayetteville, and, by reputation, throughout the State, that no further remark

The men who assist these officers are not only good mechanics, but true to the cause of the South. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said about all our National Armories, but that on the contrary, at one of these the government permits, if it does not sanction the employment of men who have acted as spies for the Federal army, and who have declared that they would rather starve than work for the Confederate States : but now, when they are ferced to take one of the two alternatives, of course choose the latter. We are assured that few of the men last referred to possess any ability-are not mechanics, and their places can easily be filled by young men within the limits of the Confederate States, who have relatives in the Confederate army, while those lately sent for to Harper's Ferry have no friends in our army, but have friends and relations fighting against our cause, and otherwise aiding our enemies. There are plenty of men among the truly skilled workmen who have gone to Fayetteville, who could instruct young men, and in a month or two make them more useful than any of those whose services have lately been secured. The Harper's Ferry traitors who at first positively refused to enter into the mechanical service of the Confederacy, but remained behind to pilot Patterson and Banks ought to be as little trusted and as soon disposed of as possible. It is due to the true men and to the country that this should be done.

About "Jeff." Thempson.

General M. Jefferson Thompson, of Missouri, being now a man of mark, and public attention especially directed to him since he issued his terse proclamation in answer to Fremont's brutal bravado, we are much indebted to a friend who has furnished us with the following information in regard to him:

Merriweather Jefferson Thompson, is a native of Jefferson county Virginia. His father was Paymaster's Clerk at the Harper's Ferry Armory for many years. "Jeff." went to Philadelphia at an early age, and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, but not liking a sedentary, inactive life, he soon emigrated to Missouri where he became extremely popular, having been Mayor of St. Joseph's, President of a Railroad Company, and much importance. The mere fact of a long and anxious Col. of State Troops. The latter position he occupied session does not necessarily imply divided councils, although it may be cautious ones.

Harper's Ferry. He came on there with a rope made in Missouri, out of Missouri hemp, with which to hang Brown. Our informant had the pleasure of an introduction to him, and was much pleased with him. Gen that it is bound for Brunswick, Geo. We confess that the hadron of the piratical craft that ches high, very thin, but of indomitable energy and perseverance. He will do everything he promises. He is a man for the times.

Though it may be cautious ones.

The fleet has sailed from Hampton Roads. Where it is bound or what point may be attacked is in darkness, unless we take for granted as correct the supposition that it is bound for Brunswick, Geo. We confess that we do not like the movements of the piratical craft that has been prowling along our coast. She has been grabing pilots, and doing other things calculated to put us on our guard.

Certain movements are telect of at Beaulort, to the details of which we do not feel at liberty now to refer, but which if confirmed, may have an important bearing upon the blockade, so far at least as foreign nations are concerned.—Daity Journal, 24th inst.

WILLIAM A. Wright, Esq., was, on yesterday, elected by the Directors, to the Presidency of the Bank of Cape Fear, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Thomas H. Waight, Mail H. Waight, M when John Brown and his bandits made their raid upon | though it may be cautious or

IT WOULD APPEAR that our incredulity carried us too ar yesterday inasmuch as it led us to doubt the correciness of the reported capture of a Schooner off Top sail Inlet. We have received the fullest confirmation from Captain Keough of the captured Schooner, which was called the Mary A. Pender, of Edenton, N. C., a North County corn vessel which had been to George-

Captain Keough left Charleston on Thursday night, passed Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday morning at one o'clock; about daylight, and when some 18 or 20 miles south of New Topsail Inlet, saw a barque about two points on the lee bow and about a mile distant-put on so much spoken of is still hovering about. At half- all sail and hauled on the wind. The barque did the gentleman, and as such will be greatly missed by the past three vesterday afternoon she was seen some 12 to same and fired a gun across the bow of the schooner.— 15 miles in the offing, heading Southward, the wind At intervals she fired five rounds of two guns each, and about E. S. E. Another sail was seen yesterday by chased the schooner till half past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, about this time the schooner was close in to Important changes are going on in the location and land and about half a mile southwest of N. Topsail Inbe completed this week. We do not feel at liberty to The schooner tacked and stood for the inlet, when the wind suddenly hauled to N. E., rendering it impossible for her to enter, whereapon the schooner was anchored chattels, came ashore in their yawl. About the time on Monday forenoon about 9 o'clock, he heard very they got ashore the vandals had made sail on the Pender.

Captain Keough expresses his gratitude to Mr Nixon and other gentlemen on the Sound for their very the direction of Fort Macon. The firing at first was kind assistance and generous hospitality. The schooner, slow and at long intervals, but finally became more rapid owned principally we believe by the Captain, might be

It is evident that there is a Yankee armed vessel barque rigged, whether a privateer or in the direct emoff New Inlet on yesterday. Late in the afternoon they | ployment of Lincoln we hardly know, browsing along our coasts, making false signals to decoy off pilots, and committing all manner of felonies and other misdeeds, is little doubt of pilots having been decoyed out and and this is fully confirmed by our correspondence from

> Our pilots and others cannot be too cautious in anfriend, she could have easily sent a boat ashore, and at they were or not, we did not learn. any rate a boat-load of her men would have been some

The same barque is said to have been off Camp Wyatt this morning, bobbing around for more corn

THE WIND is from the North East and we feel billiou enough to say something bitter, were it possible for our A friend puts us in possession of some interesting de- amiable temper ever to yield to the impulses of asperity. tails relating to this important establishment, the force It not being possible, we simply brush off an obtrusive at which is now engaged in altering old flint lock guns fly and proceed to notice some other little matters with (of which there are several thousands,) to percussion, just about as much and as little feeling in the case as

the election of Messrs. Davis and Dortch as an " Amer- mand what has been done, what is doing, and why Everything connected with the Armory works can "victory coupled with the regular slang of the very bitterest days of "the order." We had thought that assure our ardent querists that we have not been insuch things, if not finally buried, were yet so inappropri- formed of the first, don't know about the second, and an energetic and courteous gentleman, very popular with are to the present crisis, that it would require a bigger | can't tell about the third; -that we are without aufool than the State contained, to re-produce them at thority—that the press has no influence whatever with

> gard to certain other matters and things, not going on quite as they ought to, but the hour of publication, 121/6 o'clock, approaches, and we forbear.

> > Daily Journal, 24th inst.

may be allowed the expression, precarious, field of sersemi-hostile on the South West, and contains a doubtful population in its own bosom. Its presence will be doubted - Daily Journal, 23d inst. supplies of manufactured goods of all kinds are scant, while its more Northern latitude and higher elevation above the level of the sea impart to its climate a rigor unknown to the lower latitudes of most of the

Our forces in the section referred to, are already suffering for the want of blankets and other articles necessary to protect them from the night frosts which have already shown themselves both on the line of the Kanawha, in Centre West, and on that of the Cheat River in Northwest Virginia. All necessarily suffer more or less, but none so much as those of Wise's Legion, who, made up of men from almost every county in Virginia, and almost every State in the | ERN MONTHLY," of which the first number, being that acter, and therefore are deprived of a participation in printed and well-filled with good reading matter. Price the provision made in many cases by States or coun- per number 25 cents. ties for their troops. If, then, State or county action does not reach this case, some other organization must be appealed to.

We understand that an effort is now on foot, under the auspices of the ladies of this place to make some provision for these, our suffering soldiers. We trust that it may meet with a full measure of success, as how can it fail when the ladies take it in hand? A little can be given by those who cannot give much. Those who feel able can give just as much as they please. Be ready Newbern, we learn that on Monday morning there were when called upon.

CAVALRY .- It will be seen that Capt. Wm. C. Howard wishes to raise a Cavalry company for twelve months The necessity of a company of this kind will be readily apparent to all who take the trouble to reflect upon the matter, and we know its formation is highly appreciated and desired by high authority. This company will be for coast defence, and will be organized in pursuance and taken the oath, and had returned to the mainland of and agreeable to an act of the last session of the to act as Lincolnite spies and emissaries. On their

Confederate Congress. Captain Howard's call will be found in another

THE NEWS by telegraph is such that each one must read and form such conclusions as may seem best. To reported disagreements in the cabinet, we do not attach

Death of a Prominen' Citizen.

Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President of the Bank of Cape Fear, died at his residence in this place, about noon on Saturday last, 21st ipst.

sixty years of age at the time of his death, and, so far lina: as we are aware, ! sd been a constant resident of this, town and Charleston with a cargo, and was returning his native town, nearly all of an honorable and useful office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in empty with the exception of some seventy-five barrels lifetime. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens, and was frequently called by them to positions of trust and responsibility. He succeeded Dr. John Hillin the Presidency of the Bank of Cape Fear on the death of that gentleman, and continued at the head of that institution until his own death.

The deceased was a kind, benevolent and christian community, as well as by the large circle of friends and connexions whom he leaves behind him.

Last evening some 250 Northern prisoners passed through this place on their way South. They were under the escort of a company of Virginia troops, be. longing as was said to the 20th regiment.

The prisoners seemed to be in good physical trim and generally as well dressed, and as well fed as and the captain and crew, with most of their goods and their guards. We cannot say so much for their countenances. There was certainly a vagabondist look predominant, and they did not seem like people in whose strict morality or respect for the rights of others, any great confidence could be placed. They are said to have belonged to the 69th and 71st New York, the 7th Michigan, the 2nd Ohio regiments, and possibly some straggling Vermonters and others, and could have talked in Western slang, Yankee twang, New York cockney, rich Irish brogue, sweet German accent, mild Portuguese, sonorous Spanish, soft Italian and expansive Hoosier.

There were several people up to see them, but we saw no one speak to, or otherwise annoy them. They were unpleasantly situated, as all prisoners must be passing through a country whose homes they had sought to desolate, but beyond this necessity of their situation they were subjected to no humiliation.

One of the cars contained some who appeared to be officers, or at least looked a little that way, but whether

We believe these prisoners are destined for New Or leans or its vicinity .- Daily Journal, 23d inst.

WE LEARN that on Saturday afternoon a barque was seen from Camp Wyatt besting along the coast in a Southwesterly direction, the Wind being from the S. W.; and about 101/2 o'clock at night, when opposite a point some two miles south of the camp she sent up a rocket. She appeared to be making for Bald Head, and may have since come over the main bar. She kept close in, but not close enough to discover her nationality. Still another barque hove in sight vesterday at 3 o'clock, p. m., running along the beach. She subsequently changed her course running head on to the beach, while farther out to sea an object was seen, sunposed to be a steamer in pursuit of the barque. By five o'clock, however, the object supposed to be a Steamer had disappeared in the distance. Our correspons of that kind now in use on the continent. Capt. Hill. The writer is rather doubtful about the religion pondent thinks that the barque took a pilot and changed Hall, the inventor, had charge of the rifle factory at and religious belief of the editor of the Journal, who her course to go round the Cape. If either of these Harper's Ferry for many years. There are also a num- would adopt in reply the words in which a similar im- barques bose nationality is not known, have crossed would adopt in reply the words in which a similar im-pertinence was once before answered—"we have none our bar, we have not heard of it here. The one first The manufacture of new arms has not yet been com- to talk about." We confess however that we are not alluded to exhibited private signals when farther up the

> Yesterday evening we heard all sorts of rumours, one of them to the effect that " for sure" there were four vessels of war from Fortress Monroe off Camp Wyatt course the above statement of facts puts that rumour to ment. nothing of things which have not happened. Again, The Greensbero Patriot has an article rejoicing over other persons will come in a state of excitement to desundry things have not been done? In vain do we

A rumour about the chasing of one vessel by another "off Nixon's Sound" as the rumour has it, and the subsequent capture of the chased vessel after several guns had been fired at her, would appear to be worthy WESTERN VIEGINIA.—The most exposed, and, if we of attention, and would be regarded as correct in usual times, but it needs confirmation n w, and the danger is vice to which the Confederate troops have yet been that so excited is the public mind that it hardly stops called, is to be found in Western Virginia. It has to enquire, but takes every thing for granted in its most avowedly hostile frontiers on the North and West, exaggerated proportions, and that so often that when the actual danger does come, and and come it will, its

> WE HAD a decided change in the weather last night and this morning it was positively cool, while even as mid-day it looks gloomy and as though half a dozen equinoxes were brewing storms for the benefit of the Lincolnite fleets on our coasts. We hope they are. Daily Journal, 23d inst.

GEO. DAVIS and Zeno H. Greene, Esqs, have been elected by the Directors of the Bank of Wilmington, in place of J. R. Blossom and J. L. Hathaway.

MESSRS. HUTTON & FRELEGH, of Memphis, Tenn. have started a new literary Magazine called the " South-Confederacy, have no distinctive State or county char- for September, 1861, is now before us. It is neatly

Mr. Whitaker is agent for the "MONTHLY." need not insist upon the reading public giving the preterence to Southern periodical literature. If they want reading matter of that kind they mest give this preference, as they ought to have done long ago. The Ma gazine in question, we think, is worthy of the preference even in market overt.

By a GENTLEMAN just arrived from Fort Macon, via no vessels of any kind in sight from Fort Macon or from any part of the adjacent banks occupied by our troops

Newbern, and believed there to be reliable, that Major as the Muster and Pay Rolls can be made out. The E. D. Hall, of the 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops, who is stationed in Hyde county, has captured some tweve native traitors who had gone over to the banks persons were found documents addressed to the authorities and people of Newbern, Washington and other and Three "Muster and Pay Rolls" be made out. The towns, requesting them to offer no opposition to the former to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, and advance of the Federal troops into the interior of the two of the latter to be given to the Paymaster-and them, they would not be molested. The men have been detained in custody, and the documents forwarded to the "Muster into service" to the 31st August, 1861; Head Quarters.

Certain movements are talked of at Beaufort, to the the head of "Last Paid"

Receivers under the Sequestration Act. We clip from an advertisement which appears in the Goldsboro' Tribune of 24th inst., the following appointments as ordered by the Court of the Confederate States We presume that Doctor Wright was somewhat over for District of Pamlico, in the District of North Caro-

Ordered that the following persons be appointed Receivers under the Sequestration Act, who upon giving bond and qualifying according to law, are authorized to act in their several Districts.

1. F. H. Carson, of Polk county, for the counties of Cleaveland, and Burke. and the counties lying west of the

2. David Schenck, of Lincoln, for the count Lincoln, Catawba, Mecklenburg and Iredell. 3 John W. Cunningham, of Person county, for the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham and

L. Helmes, of New Hanover county, for the counties of New Banover, Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus.

5. A. A. cCoy, of Sampson county, for the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnson.

6. Edward Conningland, of Halifax county, for the counties of Halifax, Danville, Warren and Franklin.

7. B. B. Barron, of Edgecombe county, for the counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Wilson and Nash.

8. Henry B. Short of Washington county, for the counties of Martin, Washington, Bertie, and Tyrrell.

9. B. M. Selby of Beaufort county, for the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt and Lenoir.

10. C. V. White, of Cabarrus county, for the counties of Cabarrus, Union, Anson and Stanly.

11. W. W. Peebles, of Northampton county, for the counties of Northampton. Hertford, Gates and Chowan. 12. H. C. Jones of Craven county, for the counties Craven, Carterett, Onelow and Jones.

13. John Manning, Jr., of Chatham county, for the counties of Chatham, Moore, Randolph and Montgomery.

CONFEDERATE ARMY BUTTONS are among the hardest things to get, indeed strictly regulation buttons, as we learn cannot be got, and the eagle button as worn by the U. S. Staff comes so near to it in general appearance, that we understand it has been generally adopted Buttons with State arms were got up at the North a good while since, but no Confederate button that we can hear of.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from a private letter received by us this morning, dated

" ACQUIA CREEK, VA., Sept. 21, 1861. "There is heavy firing of cannon up the Potomac, supposed to be about Manassas or Washington. It began night before last at about midnight, ceased at night last night, and began again this morning about nine o'clock, or, at least, was not noticed here until that hour. It was one continued roar, and we are anxious to hear from it, and to hear that one have have given the Hessians the same hear that our brave boys have given the Hessians the same they gave them at Bull Run."

HEAD QUARTERS 3D INFANTRY, N. C. S. T. Camp Howe, Sept. 20th, 1861.

MESSES. FULTON AND PRICE:—Our Camp has been markably quiet for the last few weeks, and we have not seen or heard anything worth reporting. But our quiet was disturbed yesterday by the booming of big guns up about Washington. The firing commenced about 12 o'clock night before last and continued till after dark last night. It com-menced again this morning and it is now (11 A.M.) as

heavy as at any time yesterday.

There is some hot work up that way and we feel anxious to hear from there. The Colonel has ordered extra rations to be cooked, as we do not know what may turn up. It makes us feel all-over-ish to sit and listen to the fight and not be able to get in it. We expect, however, to have our hands full soon. I could report a good many things concerning this Brigade that would interest you, but do not hink it prudent.

Private Bishop, Co. C., died this morning; we have two more that are very ill,—(Typhoid fever.) A good many have mumps, chills, &c.. but most of them are up. Our men are always ready to do anything, and never complain They have had more extra duty to perform than any Regi-ment from our State, except probably the 1st Volunteers. We are very much afraid that a great many will have chills. This country is famous for these. be with us tho', and will drive them away.

WILMINGTON. This country is famous for these. Old Jack Frost will soon

EDITORS JOERNAL—SIRS:—All quiet this way, so far, though we had some little manœuvring yesterday that we did not lowered three small hoats, moved around for some two or three hours and then put off to sea, bearing North. We supposed her to be a Transport, if not we are in the dark. In the mean time I hear that the Fridsh Consul of Charleston (who is here or has been) went out and held an know not. But in any event we are watching their move ington Cabinet wish to re enact Hatteras, let them try it in this section, and you will probably hear of the 26th Regi-Respectfully, ONE Or THE 26TH.

Correspondence of the Journal. CAMP WYATT, Sept. 23rd, 1861, 11 p. m. MESERS. FULTON & PRICE:—The barques seen off here on Saturday and Sunday, are by some supposed to be the same vessel, and there is a report that she has several pilots on board, signalized at different times, also that a pilot skiff went to her yesterday with three men, and all remained on board, and the skiff also taken on board. Another report board, and the skiff also taken on board. Another report is, that the same barque had an engagement yesterday with a schooner; the schooner being captured by her. All the above is given as heard. She passed within (I think) 1½ miles of the beach. To say the least of it, her movements are very suspicious. The barque yesterday looked like the "Charles Smith," has she arrived or been heard from?

Two of our Companies, Co. F, Capt. Malloy, and Co. E, Capt. Williams, have been ordered to Fort. Figher: they MR. Burkart, the Master Armorer, is an officer of large experience and esteemed by the late U. S. Government (by whom he was employed for thirty years) as ernment (by whom he was employed for thirty years) as We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reduction of this continent.

This is an officer of large, and a great many of the authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authoritative epidermis is evidenced by the thing to which we have just referred. We had a nation to indulge in some remarks in reductive monstrances are shed from their authorit Capt. Williams, have been ordered to Fort Fisher; they left here this morning and I suppose the balance of us wil 240 or 250 were on the sick list. I would not write this late. but am chilly and want to make my time for sleep as short

> Messrs. Editors:—A Relief Society for the benefit of oldiers was organized at Warrenville, Sampson county, or Thursday the 19th inst. According to notice given at church a large number of the tair and noble ladies of this district met in the Baptist Church, and organized the "Warrens-ville Aid Society," for the purpose of procuring clothing for our brave soldiers, who have so manfully gone forth to defend our borders, and repel the incursive hordes of nefa-

> The Society was organized by the election of Miss Catharine E. Wright, President; Miss Julia C Herring and Miss Caladonia Smith, Vice Presidents; Miss Sarah E. Owen, Secretary, and Miss Sarah Herring, Treasurer. All the ladies present enrolled their names as permanent members of the Association, and entered into the cause with such manifest zeal and fixedness of purpose as angurs for them entire success in this important work. They call upon the ladies of this vicinity and county to aid them with a hearty co-operation in this work of love and mercy. Do-nations of money, and all kinds of clothing suitable for the camp will be gratefully received. These excellent ladies are fully aroused and keenly alive to the interest of the men

> are fully aroused and keenly alive to the interest of the men who have left their homes with all its endearments, and en-tered the battle field firm and courageous, and they are determined to sustain these brave sons of the Old North State. fore men are on their way to the field, others will soon be in camp; and may they go-Fix'd as a Sentinel, all eye, all ear, All expectation of the coming foe, Rouse, stand in arms, nor lean against thy spear.

Lest slumber steal one moment over thy soul, And fate supprise thee nodding, watch, be strong. Warrensville, N. C., Sept. 20th, 1861.

Messes. Fulton & Price—Dear Sits:—Permit me, Messes. Fulton & Price—Dear Sirs:—Permit me, en behalf of the Bladen Rifles, to return the thanks of the company to Isaac Wright, Esq., for a liberal donation of \$72 for the use of the company. Thrown far from home, in another State, we receive, not only the prayers of our friends at home, but their liberal aid, as a matter of considerable encouragement to us. while we pray Heaven's blessings upon them; their liberality we never can forget.

Sirs, I have the honor to remain,
Yours respectfully,
J. S. DUNN, Jr.,
Lieut. Com'd'g Co. H, 3d N. C. State Troops.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.)

GOLDSBORO', Sept. 18th, 1861.

The General Commanding has the satisfaction of announcing to the Troops under his command, that ar-We understand that information has been received in rangements have been made for their payment as soon necessary blanks are berewith transmitted for that pur-

> The Company Commanders will avail themselves of the best clerical talents at their command and will have their rolls made out correctly and neatly. 'The "Printed Notes" will be carefully studied and complied

The Regulations require that "one Muster Roll,'

State, promising that if no opposition was offered by Rolls" will be forwarded through these Head Quarters. These Rolls will embrace the period from the date of consequently, persons who have joined the company since that date will not be borne on these Rolls. Under

[COMMUNICATED.]

Western Virgi tection of the Soldiers' Aid Society, a fund is being raised to provide immediate relief for the Soldiers in Western Virginia, to whom no assistance has as yet been rendered. Contributions of money or clothing may be sent the Treasurer of the above Society at the Town Hall. It is requested that all such donations, be specified for Western Virginia."

PROCLAMATION EXTRANSDINARY.—Know all men, by these presents, that I, John A. Dix (no relation to the rebel "Dixie"), knowing the feeling excited in the breasts of our brave Union army by the combination of colors, known as red, white and red, are by no means agreeable, do, hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me, by His Majesty. Abraham 1st, require and command all police officers of the city of Baltimore, in the pay of His Majesty's Government, to suppress and cause to disappear all substances, whether in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, bearing the said combination of rebel colors. All babies, having red and white stockings on, will be sent to Fort Lafayette. All houses built of red brick and white mortar must be removed or painted red, white and blue, in alternate stripes. Al watermelons must be painted blue on the rind, and all mint candy and barber's poles so colored are forbidden. All red and white cows are required to change their spots or take the oath of allegiance. Red and white variegated flowers must be altered to include blue. All white persons having red bair and moustaches or whiskers, are hereby warned to have one or the other dyed blue. No sunrises or sunsets which exhibit such combinations, will be permitted on the pain of suppression. Persons are forbidden to drink red and white wines alternately. His Majesty is, however, graciously pleased to make an exception in favor of red noses, these ast being greatly in vogue among Federal officers, and additional lustre having recently been shed upon such noses by one of my former predecessors in this command Done at the Baltimore Bastile, this 4th day of September, the 1st year of Abraham's glorious and peaceful

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General. [Signed] Baltimore South.

The editor of the London Weekly Dispatch is " no slouch," not he, when it comes to " putting the pepper From an article of the 12th of August, a colun and a half long, in which he mercilessly peppers the raw sore of the "galled jade" of Northern pride and vanity, we take the following specimen "pinch" of the hot stuff, If the London man was in New York he would drive Bennett and Raymond distracted with envy of his superior blackguarding capabilities:

While blatant Yankee fools have in Paris been boasting of their sympathy with the despots of France and Russia, and in New York have been howling for a war with England, while they have been beating their breasts like gorillas to lash themselves up to ferocity, and bragging and boasting "enough to make a monkey puke," the Southerners have said nothing, preserved their dig nity as men by wise but effectual reticence ; have quietly blown up the Times' correspondent with conards and oosh, letting him apparently see everything and really know nothing; and steadily pursued the policy we have frequently foreshadowed of pretending to retreat until they had led the invader into our Southern territory, that they might rise up behind them. The result is an ignominious defeat of the vaporing gascons of the North and significant fact, not generally known, and must have within sight of their very capital in a great pitched battle. and a demonstration of the utter unreality of the and do much towards changing public opinion in Kenpretensions and the entire hollowness and treachery of tucky. We copy the following resolutions from among all the appearances and demonstrations of the Federal-

A highly intelligent gentleman, who left New York a few days since, informs us that the financial condition of the North is aught but encouraging. The stock of the rest. specie in the banks is rapidly diminishing, and mercantile men say that the people there are hoarding their on our soil as an immediate inauguration of war in our money. It is estimated that thirty millions of dollars midst, and inconsistent with our honest neutrality; for what ever might be the disposition of the people of Kentucky to have already been thus secreted. The Treasury notes cent. interest, are rapidly returned to the banks. It is the opinion of the best judges that these institutions preparations of their invasion. will soon have to suspend all over the North. Trade is at a stand still. A large majority of the commercial houses have already failed, and there is hardly a day but some one of them topples to the ground.

The voluntary enlistments for the army of the North have ceased Drafting has already been resorted to in New Jersey, and will hereafter be the only mode in their power of recruiting their armies. At present the vacancies by deaths and desertions exceed the number of voluntary enlistments Conscription is now their only resource. It is plain enough that an army thus consti-

tuted is not to be depended on.

Our informant thinks the peace party is gaining ground, although free speech and the freedom of the press have been suppressed. It would seem that the influence of the Catholic church is hostile to the war, and these, with the commercial classes, make the basis of a strong peace party. The war, on the part of the Republicans, is becoming every day more and more plainly war upon slavery, and the opposition are rallying upon this ground. Such is the substance of the account derived from a gentleman who left New York but a week ago.-Richmond Examiner.

" Babe's Battery." - The Memphis Avalanche, of a recent date, gives the following description of a gun and the gentleman who carries it: In Col. Gantt's regiment, a portion of which arrived here yesterday, is a gentleman named Preston Taylor, who is six feet and three inches in height. There would be nothing remarkable in his appearance, but for the immense gun he car-ries. Judge Hill's elephant gun for the Heavy Guards would bear no comparison to this piece of ordnance. It is five feet eleven and a half inches in length and carries a ball about two inches in diameter. On account of his size, Mr. Taylor is familiarly called "Babe" by his comrades, and the term "Babe's Battery" is applied to his gun. One of our citizens, on seeing the mammoth weapon, made its possessor a present of a bag of buckshot, and Mr. Taylor says he will

scatter them" in the right place. A gentleman, arrived in Richmond yesterday from Arkansas, reports that Gen. McCulloch's backward movement from Missouri was in consequence of an order to that effect, made on the part of the "Military Board" of Arkansas, to which Gen. McCulloch was constrained to hold himself subject. Great dissatisfaction was manifested at this injudicious and untimely interference of the authorities of Arkansas, and its serious disarrangement of the campaign in Missouri.—Richmond Examiner.

Another Acquisition to the Army .- We notice the arrival of Capt. G. W. Smith, in this city. He was a graduate in West Point, was in the Mexican war, and is a native of Kentucky. A correspondent Gen. Buckner's Proclamation to the People of Ken makes the following complimentary notice of this expe-

The gallant Capt. G. W. Smith-a native of Kentucky and a soldier educated at West Point-after a long residence in the city of New York, arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, and has already left for Manassas. In former times he was the friend and companion of Gen. McClellan, by whom he has been regarded as one of the best officers of the old U. S. Army. At might securely prepare to subjugate alike the people of West Point be was the special favorite of all, and in Kentucky and the Southern States. mathematical genius regarded as one of the most distinguished. For gallant deeds and soldierly bearing, under Gen. Lee, in Mexico, he was honorably promoted. It is, however, a little singular that McClellan was president of a railroad company in the West, and Capt. Smith "Street Commissioner" of the city of New York : and that they are now likely to cross swords as foes before the close of the present war. The duties of his office in the " Empire City " Capt. Smith discharged with ability, satisfaction to all parties, and irreproachable integrity. He is an accomplished, high-toned Southern gentleman, and to use the language of the intrepid Major Wheat relative to him : "One of the very best soldiers upon the continent."

A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE WAR .- A Scottish journal, the

A Foreign View of the War.—A Scottish journal, the Forres Elgin and Nairn Gazette, thus comments on the spirit of the two sections in this country:

It is curious to note the opinions formed of the American war by the respective partizans of the South and North in this country. Taking into account the superior position of the Government, the facilities with which men and taxes can be levied by the loyal States of the Union, the organized military and naval equipments of the North, and other favourable circumstances, the friends of the Federalists assure us that the defeat of the Confederates is absolutely certain. When, however, the difficulties that the Northern armies will have to contend with are taken into account, the subjugation of even one alienated State becomes problematical, and the conquering of the lapsed Coafederation an utter impossibility. It is a fact that the Northerns are really not sincere in their warlike attitude. The circumstances attending the Boll Run rout, as noticed elsewhere in our columns, confirms this. Did the Northern regiments, whose time was on the eve of expiring, stand to their arms when the enemy was in sight? No; they fied with the utmost precipitation, rejoicing in the excuse which gave colour to their cowardice; the truth is, they did not want to fight. This apathy on the one part is instrange contrast with the indomitable and daring spirit of the Southerns. The Times' special correspondent informed the readers of that leading journal, some time ago, that no compromise whatever would be some time ago, that no compromise whatever would be listened to on the part of the Seutherns. They had made up their minds, and "conquer or die" was their motto.

TEXAS ELECTIONS.—So far as herd from, the vote for the Governor of Toxas stands as follows: Lubbock, 15, 162; Clark, 10,787; Chambers, 9,553. A number of counties remain to be heard from, but the election of Lubbock is conceded on all hads. He was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Texas, and is unquestionably neo of the men for the present times.

Ground-Swell in Kentucky Begun Meetings have been, and are being held in various parts of Kentucky. The Louisville "Courier" contains accounts of meetings held in Hart, Franklin, Boone, Calloway, and Bath counties, and at Richmond, at all of which there were patriotic speeches made to at all of which there were made to immense, enthusiastic gatherings of the people and reso. lutions passed re-affirming the neutrality of Kentucky, denouncing the war and declaring its unconstitutional. ty as well as the tax levid to support it. At Rich mond the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen of distinction and by Mr. Breckinridge. From his speech we make the following extracts: "He commenced by alluding to his position in the

Senate of the United States last winter and the exer tions of Southern men to procure some guarantees for Southern rights, and stated that he personally knows that Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs, two of the most distinguished men now in the Southern Confede racy, avowed their willingness to acquiesce in the adop. tion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden and which every party in Kentucky at that period said was the least that Kentucky would accept.

He referred to the fact that all parties in Kentucky approved of Gov. Magoffin's refusal to furnish troops for the Federal Administration to carry on the war. The Southern Rights and peace party still adhered to that position; and it was the utmost desire of his heart that position; and it departed from. He alluded in feel. ing terms to the unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Administration in arresting private gentle men and ladies, in almost endless numbers, in no manmen and lautes, in annual ner engaged in military pursuits, and incarcerating them in dungeons far from home and without letting them know on what ground they were deprived of liberty

The truth was that Mr. Lincoln had openly violated almost every leading principle of the Federal Constitu

Mr. B. then spoke of the direct tax and tariff inangurated by Congress and insisted that Kentucky ought not to pay any portion of the direct tax—first, because she had no hand in inaugurating or carrying on the preshe had no nand it inauguration to sent war; secondly, because the tax was levied to pay the interest on a debt unconstitutionally created withou authority of Congress in support of an army and navy unconstitutionally raised. He said that a large portion of this tax was ordered to be collected off of the States in the Southern Confederacy, which every person knew never would be done, and in addition to what was now ordered to be collected off of Kentucky, she would have to pay her share of what could not be coerced from the Southern States.

He said that he believed underneath this cry of th Federal Administration that the present war was to sastain the Union and the Constitution, there was a deeply laid plan among the leaders of the Republican party to destroy Southern institutions, not only civil out political-not only State lines were to be oblitera ted. but the peculiar institutions were to be destroyed He had, in the Senate, lately charged this upon the Ra publican party, and quoted the remarks of at least three members of the Senate having that tendency, and not one member of that party could be induced to avow

the contrary. We invite attention, especially to the closing paragraph and the last sentence. It discloses an important an overwhelming influence on the people of the South. those passed by the vast assemblage addressed by Mr. Breckinridge, as a sample of those adopted by the meet. ings in the other counties. The language is changed. but the same lofty spirit and the great principles involved in these are embodied in and characterizing all

Resolved. That we regard the quartering of Federal troops wards such troops, no sane mind can for one moment su pose that the Border States of the Southern Confederac Tennessee and others, will quietly look at the extended

Resolved, That we deny the constitutional power and right of the General Government to levy and collect taxes om Kentucky, and demand soldiers of war of coercion. It never was intended by the fathers of the Republic that the Union should be held together by the power of physical force and the shedding of frateral blood. Resolved, That we earnestly and solemily appeal to the members of the legislature, who are now about to assemble in Frankfert, not to assume the payment of Kentucky's portion of the direct tax. and to protest against the occupation of her soil by troops under the Government. North or South, and to use every honorable means in their power to have them removed, and thus maintain Kentucky neutrality, and, above all, her peace.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.-The following, from the New York Post, will give an idea of the treatment of the prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette. The Post says:

A day or two since a gentleman of this city wen down to Fort Hamilton, with a note from an official source, asking the Colonel "if his duties would permit to allow the bearer to visit Mr. ____," one of the most distinguished guests of the nation at Fort Lafavette. The Colonel knew his guest to be as loyal as need be, read the note, and then said: My dear sir, I would give twenty dollars to see Mr.

- myself. He was formerly on old and esteemed friend of mine, and I should be delighted to pass an hour with him; but my official position and my orders forbid such an interview. The only communication l have had with him has been through one of my officers. Only yesterday his sister came here with a priest and begged permission to see him. The family is Catholic, and I am a Catholic myself, but I was obliged to refuse their application. Not one, excepting the proper officer in charge, can have any intercourse with my prisoners. Just then the mail from the city was brought into Colonel Burke's office. There were 20 or 30 letters al-

dressed to the prisoners. Colonel Burke looked them over and picked out one. "There is a letter for Mr. and I know the hand which addressed it; the letter is from his sister, but I cannot send it into him As you know the family, you may open and read it. shall be obliged to, as I open all letters which come to or from the prisoners. Their family letters I glance at, and if there is anything important to communicate, the purport of the letter is sent to the person to whom it is addressed. My orders, with regard to the prisoners, are very strict, and I obey them.

tucky.

On his arrival at Bowling Green, General Buckner issued the following proclamation: TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavoured to make your gallant State a fortress, in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States

It was not until after months of covert and open vio lation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the U.S. not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepare cheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your State. In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against belligerents the "strict

neutrality" which they have so often declared. I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entire of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions.—Un like the agents of the Northern despotism who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we be lieve that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law; to suspend the priviledge of the writ of habeas corpus; and to convert barrack and every prison in the land into a Bastile, is nothing but the claim other

tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people. The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commandation ders of other columns of Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

I further give you my own assurances that the force used to aid the government of Kentucky in carrying out the "strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two billigerents alike.

S. B. BUCKNER, Brigadier-General C. S. A. Bowling Green, Sept. 18, 1861. Women are said to have stronger attachments than

men. It is not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat, but did you ever know of a woman having an attack ment for an old bonnet? Echo answers... Never

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 22, 1861. From Richmond. e is no news here worth telegraphing.

Cool. Colds and coughs are abundant.

RICHMOND, VA. Sept. 23d, 1861.

Bort is current here that four hundred federal soldiers t recently in or near Washington, for insubordina The reporter says that this report is given as received.

Earl VanDorn, from Texas, has arrived here, and en appointed a Major General. RICHMOND, VA , Sept. 23d, 1861. Lee's official report of his plan of operations on the Mountain frontier was received at the War Depart-, from which it appears that the entire plan was erted from the failure of one of his columns to atenemy's position on the mountain. The enemy ended by an almost impenetrable stockade fort.

be enemy at Cheat Mountain had been reinforced by Ohio regiments. the United States Senators from Maryland, it is red, have been arrested and bastiled.

statement about the shooting of four hundred troops shington City, by order of Gen. McClellan, for their to advance on the Confederate troops, is believed in official circles here, and from that source the informa-

Nothing new from the camps. RICHMOND, YA., Sept. 24th, 1861. well-informed gentleman, recently from New York, ded opinion, from facts and communicait is well understood in interested circles there. Yankee proprietors of large interests in Brunswick. gia, have induced Lincoln to fit out a large and exten-expedition of about twenty thousand men to take ck, establish a pavy yard at that point, and open rt for the shipment of cotton, naval stores, live oak,

this report, as the Federal Government is almost atrolled by speculators and schemers. he North and West, via Louisville & Mobile. GREEN RIVER, KY., Sept. 20th, 1861. or of Southerners passed through here this after-

says that Ex-Gov. Morehead has been arrested to the Bastile (Fort La Fayette.) River is the name given to a neighborhood of

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 20th, 1861. slature calls the Kentuckians and Tennesseeans and that they must be expelled; that the Federals to Kentucky to preserve tranquility; and re-covernor to place Thos. L. Crittenden in comtate troops. Mr. Underwood, unable to supnotions, spoke against such resolutions. This is he Louisville Journal. The Courier has been

yesterday morning, was crossing the Rolling but not liking the mustering of the Hardin An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Washington. [Authorizes them to erect fortifications and levy taxes therefor.] s, he suddenly re-crossed the six hundred men th's Hill is not occupied.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21, 1861. sville Courrier of the 17th inst., says that Capt. e Brig Northman, arrived at Boston, reports the Steamer Sumter as being at Fort Amsterdam

ceived at Boston on the 16th inst., from Suri that the Sumter was at that port on the 31st titute of coal and provisions, and that the Cap-eatened to fire on the town unless supplied. s to be furnished by the first of October with ies and all the equipments. w York Tribune of the 16th inst. says that two

movements against the Southern coast are on expeditions will be ready in a very lew weeks orces under Butler and Sherman. avai force is the proportionate strength.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 19, 1861. no definite intelligence from Lexington to-day hes were received here this afternoon from Boone ng that it was reported and believed that Lexingeen taken on Tuesday. Two gentlemen who ar a late this evening, having left Booneville on th

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19th, 1861. C. S. Morehead, Col. Reuben Durrett, and Will. and conveyed across the river. They are at Brown Jeffersonville.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 19th, 1861. Legislature petitions were to-day presented by spating, Edmunds, Hampton, Ray, Smith, Ander breiand, in favor of the Lincoln war tax, which he State arms to Major Anderson. Also, a

PADUCAH. Ky., Sept. 17th, 1861. night was one full or excitement at this point. The sail around the town fired twice, and the whole army selves of the services of Adjutant General Martin in framturned out and formed in order of battle. The first was caused by a sentinel shooting at a straggling ber, and the second by shooting into a market wagon ugitive was arrested here last night from stayfield, who ts that eight thousand of Gen. Johnson's forces are at

First Fight in Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 23, 1861. Knoxville Register, of Saturday morning, on the auof Capt. John Robertson, states that there was an ent at Barboursville, Kentucky, on Thursday last, ighteen hundred Federalists and eight hundred s, who had advanced from Cumberland Ford. Encomites were routed. The confederates took nated stand of arms, and have possession of Barwith a loss of two killed-Lieut. Powell of Haw nty, and one private. deral loss is not known.

From Kentucky. Mobile Tribune of this morning publishes a letter Tennessee Congressman, dated Murfreesboro', Sept. tever the Kentucky Legislature, or her prominent

the Rental Systates, or her promisent en may say and do, we have reliable information of majority of the bone and sinew—the fighting of the State are heartily with the South. omn of Tennessee troops have possession of the and all the rolling stock, including the locomoburned the railroad bridge across Salt river,

troops are posted at Muldrough's Hill, forty miles oursville, where the Kentuckians are rallying in

Later. RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 24th, 1861. ady who arrived here to-day reports that the Balti-Exchange, South and Republican have been sup d that the Sun will soon be; and that the Pea tute is fitting up as a prison for secession ladies Central train this afternoon brought down fort

g new from the camps. aminer of this morning intimates that there was donet session yesterday on the policy of pushing the youd the Confederacy. It says that the Cabinet was , some preferring the ordering of the army into quarters and others favoring an onward movement. of only only of the Examiner to above. It says nothing of long Cabinet session, nerally rather vague and unsatisfactory:

Conduct of the War. reports, more or less authentic in the circumwhich they have been obtained. have reached us en careful to observe proper reticence as to any this subject, it is not improper, and, indeed, it i le public interest to mention that we are fully the existence of an embarrassment, at present erations on the Potomac. We can see no necessity mbarrassment of a military nature; and it, as resemi-official circles, a division has been manifest Cabinet, as to the re-pective merits of an active on of the war, or its continuation "on the dehe people should be advised of it, so as to des instant correction.

owing from the Richmond Despatch shows that a meeting was held on Monday: Cabinet had a protracted session yesterday. The

-JOURNAL.] MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 24, 1861, p. m. ee officers from the French Corvette "LAVOISSIER," dhere this evening, bringing a mail bag. An immense ongregated at the landing to greet their arrival. ongregated at the landing to greet then arrival sisel is anchored near the passes.

understood that the prisoners from Richmond, are ded here to-morrow. They will be escorted to the

prison by a colored company.
prisoners ailuded to above, cannot reach Mobile as we learn. They left Atlanta, Ga., yesterday as we learn. The report of the arrival of the rvette at Mobile, may be relied upon as strictly

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 25th, 1861.

New Orleans Picayune of Saturday, has a report, by the telegraph line, from Fort Jackson to General which says that Fulda, the telegraph operator, head of the Passes, arrived this morning, and says was an engagement between the Confederate ty and the Federal Steamer Water Witch, without the former. The lvy being down at the South overed the Water Witch. The lvy came out of taking the Confederate cutter Pickens up the Water Witch came up the Pass, directing a of solid shot and shell at the shores; arriving ch station she sent a boat ashore, taking the tery and instruments; visited the light house, ded to sea through the same Pass. vannah kepublican of this morning says that the rom kichmond, relative to the destination of the orrotorated by a letter from a Southern lady in the latest that a letter from a Southern lady in the latest form (1). and also that a letter from Charleston on Monthat the fleet recently fitting out at Old Point ad sailed South.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25th, 1861. fron issued a writ of habeas corpus to procure but the prisoners were removed to Indiano-

INO HALF HOSE, of English make, at BALDWIN'S

a, to prevents its execution.

O.O.O.O. YARDS of linings secured for Soldiers' Over Coats, at

Passed at the Second Extra Session of the General Assem bly of 1861.

An act to provide for the coast and frontier defences of the State. [Appropriates \$2,000,000.]
An act concerning costs in caveated wills and testaments.
[Leaves the question of costs to the court.]
An act to repeal the 16th section, 65th chapter Revised

An act to enlarge the powers of County Courts raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all subjects taxed by revenue law.] n act to provide hands to work the public roads. [Strikes

out of Revised Code the exemption of Justices, Wardens of the poor. Constables, Teachers and Pupils of schools.] An act to divide the State into ten Congressional districts.
[We have heretofore published the districts so laid off.] An act to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder.
An act to empower the Board of Claims to take evidence. An act to pay the first regiment N. C. Volunteers one

month's pay.

An act to increase Col. Spruil's legion of Cavalry to ten companies. An act providing for the issuing of bonds by the county courts

An act to repeal the Stay Law of May 11, 1861. An act concerning the future requisitions of troops by the Confederate Government. [In all future requisitions of troops on this State, the numbers then in service frem the respective counties and captain's districts shall be credited to them, and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captain's districts not having their proportion. In case of a failure of any county or captain's district to furnish the requisite number voluntarily, the

Governor shall proceed to raise them by drait.]
An act to punish trading with the enemy. [Penalty, a fine of not less than \$2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against months. Furchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them. And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds, &c., shall be subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion

of the court.]
An act to alter the rules of evidence as to Indians. [Makes Indians competent witnesses.]
An act to amend the county lines of Mitchell county. An act amendatory of an act to incorporate the town of

Franklin. An act to incorporate the N. C. Powder manu acturing company in the county of Mecklenburg.

An act to pay the cadets of the Charlotte Military Institute. An act to provide arms for an independent N. C. Regiment. [Appropriates the necessary sum.]
An act to amend the charter of the Madison Savings Bank. An act to smend the charter of the Farmer's Bank. An act to amend the charter of sundry banks.

An act for the relief of certain banks east of Raleigh. Permits them to remove their place of business during the An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors near Lenoir Institute.
An act to incorporate the Independent Guard, Wilmington.

An act to authorize S. R. Jernigan to discontinue a ferry over the Chowan river. An act to establish a farry on Hewassee river.

An act to alter the pay of witnesses in Columbus county. [\$1 per day and mileage authorized] An act concerning the sheriff of Watauga.

An act to authorize the county courts of Edgecombe and Richmond to lay taxes for the benefit of volunteers. [For equipping, &c.]

An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Ocean steam navigation company.

An act to amend the charter of the N. C. Fibre company. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the water of Lints creek, Catawba county.

An act to incorporate the town of Smithfield, Johnston county. An act concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad

company An act in favor of A. B. Long, late sheriff of Rutherford, and others. an act to incorporate the Melville Hill mining company. An act to authorize the sureties of J. S. Willis, late sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrears of taxes.

An act to authorize a special company of cavalry. An act giving a superior court to the counties of Transylva nia, Mitchell, &c. An act relative to school district No. 40, in the county of An act to revise and keep in force the act chartering Che raw and Coalfields railroad.

An act to incorporate the Rich Fork mining company RESOLUTIONS. Suspending portions of the Ordinance of the Convention providing for the disposition of State Troops and Volun-Providing for copies of the Ordinances of the Convention.

To continue the Qurtermaster, Commissary and Adjutant David Coleman, Thomas Crossan and R. C. Duvall to the Confederate Government for Commissions.] In favor of Thomas Settle.

selves of the services of Adjutant-General Martin in framing a militia law. Instructing the Quartermaster-General to furnish hospital tents to the army.

In tavor of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. [Authorizes the issue to the company of coupon bonds to the amount of \$200,000.] Authorizing the tender of forces to the Confederate Govern-

Authorizing special messengers for the Governor.
To provide surgeons and hospital stores for our troops.
In favor of Jarvis Buxton, of Edgecombe.
In favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis and others, Greene county.
In regard to the Volunteer service. [Authorizes the pay of

such volunteers and State troops as have not yet been re-ceived into the Confederate service, to the first day of August 1 Providing for additional engrossing clerks. Making it the duty of the Governor to issue bonds to the amount of \$220,000 in favor of the Western N. C. railroad company

n favor of Lieut. R. C. Duval. In favor of Wm. Clark, of Beaufort. Concerning the census of 1860. [Authorizes the Secretary of State to deliver the duplicate returns in his office to the Confederate authorities for publication.]
In favor of J. G. Crawford, sheriff of Macon.

In favor of L. H. Lawrence, sheriff of Lincoln. In favor of H. H. Davidson, sheriff of Cherokee. Directing how the several regiments of troops of the State shall be numbered. In favor of Benj. Justice, of Cleveland. In favor of Chas. Byrd, late sheriff of Yancey.

To pay bounty money to soldiers. [Authorizes the pay-ment of bounty money to such soldiers as were detained by sickness after the departure of their regiments, provided they belonged to their respective regiments at the time they were mustered into the service.]

In favor of H. J. Brown. For the pay of soldiers. [Requires the Governor to pay all our troops, officers and men, now in the State, or in Virginia, if not paid by the Confederate Government. The provisions of the resolution to extend to troops which may hereafter be raised. The Governor immediately thereafter to make a requisition on the Government of the Confederate States for refunding the money.]
To pay Speaker Clark the salary of Governor from the time

he entered upon the duties of Governor. In favor of Valentine and Daniel. n favor of Chas. G. Mitchell, of Person.

To collect and repair firearms. Concerning Camps of Instruction. [Establishes a camp at Laurenburg, Richmond co., and continues that at Asheville till 1st December. Then leaves the matter to discretion of Governor.] in favor of sundry persons and corporations. [Authorizes

the payment of sums allowed by the Board of Claims.] the Governor additional clerical force. In favor of officers and soldiers captured on our coast. [Authorizes the payment of sums due to their wives or children, and provides for the appointment of guardians for children whose fathers were captured.]

for the appointment of two commissioners to Richmond to conter with the Government on the defences of our coast, and the enlistment, equipment and pay of our troops.

For the payment of certain claims allowed by the Board of

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Troops are again beginning o pour into Raleigh. Among the arrivals within the last few days we noticed on Thursday morning a gallant company of Nash boys called the "Lady's Guard," Capt. W. T. Arrington. The other commissioned officers are Elias Bunn, first Lieutenant; James J. Harriss second; and C. W. W. Woodward, third. Also on same morning, the Brunswick Double Quicks,

Capt. Green. The names of the other officers we did not learn .- State Journal.

"In June, 1750, I amputated a man's arm in Mary-

gots, which gave great uneasiness. recollected that the common method in Maryland to are not vigilant enough to prevent about one-third of Passports.—The Nashville Union of the 9th inst prevent flies from blowing fresh meat in the summer the freight sent here from being stolen. Many things says: "As Nashville is on the frontier, the military season, which is when the meat is cold, to sprinkle wheat have been taken during the present week, and I now authorities have deemed it proper to require all persons

York regiment, was shot on Saturday bya Confederate ed to them. states that Gen. Ripley had received a dispatch prisoner was contrary to order, leaning out of a window, Durrett and M. W. Bair, of Kentucky, have been ar he proceeded to do. Buck was buried the same day.

Interesting from the West_Lee gone to join Floyd some five or six years ago, but still the place retains the

The War Department has received the official report recent failure of the stragetic movement against the enemy's position. The details of the report, which is very the of the 21st was fought. full, accompanied by maps, &c., are, of course, not of a At present, there are but few troops close by the

position on the Cheat Mountain. Gen. Jackson had made the reconnoissance himself, but on reaching the lice duty. This disagreeable task they bear patiently strates that they have a good deal of the old leaven still enemy's position found him defended by a stocked fort. enemy's position, found him defended by a stockade fort. and without complaint; and, what is more, they do their interlocked that, it is said, it would have taken our men several hours to have climbed through, even if there had been no enemy on the other side to resist the attack .-The column of Gen. Jackson was withdrawn in the face of the likelihood of such wholesale slaughter of his force, and the movements of Gen. Lee, which were intended to isitions of be simultaneous in their results with the attack, entirely disconcerted.

The plan of operations is given in the report of Gen. Lee fully by the aid of maps, and is said, by military men, to have been one of the most perfect pieces of strategy in the entire campaign. As it has been disappointed, it will be useless to canvass its merits. Other important intelligence of a later date has been

received from the West. The intelligence is positive that Gen. Lee had left the Valley Mountain and was on his way to join Gen. Floyd. This movement, of which we have distinct advices, is the interesting point at present in the complication in the West, and shows a decided change in the campaign. Our forces in the West have hitherto conducted the campaign-very desultorily we must confess in separate divisions, and their concentration promises at least something more decisive than have yet occurred News has also reached the Government that the enemy at Cheat Mountain have been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Gen. Floyd, together with Wise's Legion, are in urgent nececessity for reinforcements. An officer of Gen. Floyd's command, who has arrived in this city with intelligence some days later than last reports, advises us in the strongest terms of the necessity of immediate reinforcements. The feeling in the West was one of growing dissatisfaction, in view of the constant occurrence of sending troops to Manassas and the Peninsula in contrast with the sparing and feeble reinforcements sent to the seat of war in Western Virginia.

At last accounts two regiments, from Georgia and North Carolina, had arrived out, to join Gen. FLOYD's command. Neither was full, many of their men having been prostrated with sickness along the route. Gen. FLOYD's camp was at Meadow Bluff, about six

teen miles west of Lewisburg. Wisk was in the neighbourhood, in a strong position on the top of the Sewell Mountain. The masterly and well conducted retreat of General FLOYD had enabled him to take a position to guard the Wilderness road, connecting near Meadow The Lines on the Potomac_Attempt to Bombard Bluff with the Lewisburg pike.

The roads were very bad; but our means of transportation are said to be abundant. Lee's reported Shepherdstown of brisk skirmishing several days ago, movement to join our forces on the Gauley line will have with an atrocious attempt to bombard the town from the to be made over a distance of more than one hundred opposite side of the Potomac. There is a Maryland regmiles, even if uninterrupted.—Richmond Examiner.

THE AFFAIR AT BARBOURSVILLE, KENTUCKY .- The War Department had not received, last evening, any loading for the army. Encountering at the moment a dispatches or telegraphic advices in relation to the reported repulse of the enemy at Barboursville, Kentucky, believed in official circles, however, that the action had and the men across the river with those on the Vir resulted in even a more important success than reported ginia side began a heavy fire indiscriminately upon in the newspapers. The last accounts that had reached the town, hundreds of balls falling in the streets or enthe Government, officially, represented General Zollicof- tering the houses. Our cavalry arrived in force just fer as moving in the direction of Barboursville, but em- as the last of the enemy were re-crossing the river .barrassed as to the celerity of its movements by the want | Some firing continued from both sides across the river of supplies. His whole force was reported to be 5,000 | for a day or two. It had nearly or quite ceased, when, men. It is not certainly known what amount of arms on Friday night about 9 o'clock, without any notice, he succeeded in capturing; but advices had been re- they opened a cannonade upon the town indiscriminate General's Department.

he succeeded in capturing; but advices had been retney opened a cannonade upon the town independent in the control of the control of

> A Sketch of Manassas Junction. So much has been said and read about Manassas

Junction—a locality which will henceforward be historical-that the following, a very faithful sketch of the place, will be found interesting to those who have never

The village of Manassas, or Tudor Hall, as the Post Office is called, is very much smaller than is generally imagined. In the village proper there are not above three or four houses, and within a circuit of three or four miles, perhaps not more than five or six hundred in-The station is situated on the Orange and habitants. Alexandria Railroad, some quarter of a mile from its junction with the Manassas Gap Road. There is no York papers are beginning to discuss the necessity and regular depot, but a rudely constructed building answers expediency of resorting to drafting to procure the rethe purposes at present. One plain two-story house, quisite number of soldiers for the war. Enlistments with a porch in front, to which you mount by half a dozen steps, was formerly the hotel, while the only remaining roofs the place can boast, is a small white cot- not half that number have signed enlistment rolls. The tage, now used as a hospital, and a small rough office, occupied by Adams & Co.'s Express. The telegraph is furnishing half that are needed and expected. Pennin two horse cars, like those used on the city railroads, sylvania is not doing her duty by any means, and Ohio in one of which the battery is placed, and in the other is lagging behind, and has not half the troops in the is the operating room, receiving room, baggage room, field that she should have. dining room by day, and lodging room by night of the busy operators. These cars are placed at right angles | Minnesota. Illinois is raising more troops than any with each other, closely connected, and over them, other State-more than even New York or Pennsylvaamong the numerous wires which radiate from this com-mon centre, floats a large and very handsome "rebel" quota in the field by October 1st, at which time the flag. From early morning until far into the night the half million called for by Congress, early in July last, steady click of the instrument is heard, and the busy should be under arms. operators are seen intently engaged upon their work, unmindful of the din and noise without—the beating of have been able to put in the field a larger army than the drums, the shrill scream of the steam whistle, or the pas- Government. Why should our side refrain from draftsage of trains—or of the many curious men who con- ing, when it is found that volunteering will not supply tinually crowd around the windows. Close beside the men fast enough. No loyal man, if drafted, will refuse cars stand the field telegraph, with its large coil of wire to serve or find a substitute. We have a quarter of a wound upon the cylinder, ready at a moment's notice to million of troops in camp, and should have half a million. be laid from headquarters to any point. The chief operator here is Mr. Barnes, who has two assistants, and, as ment to call on each State for its full quota of soldiers. can be easily supposed, the three are kept as busy as Let the President designate the number each State must

bees. Just beyond the telegraph office is that of the Express Company, which at this time has quite the appearance of a curiosity shop. The building itself is filled up knows that to be utterly false. with all kinds of curious boxes and parcels, addressed principally to men in the army, and which have remained here some time uncalled for. Outside a large rectangular shed has been built, beneath which the larger boxes and barrels, some three or four hundred in number are retained until called for by the owners. Notwithstanding the seeming confusion of the place, the greatest order prevails. Every parcel is properly labelled and recorded, and a single glance at the office book tells the story of each in a few words. All the vacant space is now filled, and a new board house, of peculiar structure General Butler. The other under Brigadier-General winter quarters. The Express messenger leaves here Hemstead, L. I. We believe that the number of troops but once a day, and then in the train at 7 o'clock, a. m. of all arms employed in the two will be about 25,000 l said there was no regular depot building, but I am men, with naval forces of proportionate strength. mistaken. There is one—a low, dingy-looking house, extremely dirty, one end of which is used as the Tudor AN OLD HINT.—A friend called our attention to the Gentleman's Magazine of May, 1752, with reference to the following extract from a letter written by Roger Brooke, of Maryland, to Mr. Urban, the editor of that famous Magazine:

Hall Post Office, and the other as a variety store, where, by the way, a soldier can spend a great deal of money, with as little satisfaction, as in any place this side of Kansas and Nebraska. The trade here is principally in matches, pipes, tobacco, shoe-strings, thread and buttons, and is divided between this store and three sutler tons, and is divided between this store and three sutler. There is a consequence on the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, nave a most important bearing upon the progress of the present war. It will comprise a large fleet of gunboats and transports and a force of probably 20,000 men, including some which will be taken from Fortress Monroe.—

The destination is, of course, a secret, all statements to the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will, no doubt, nave a secret, and the coming two weeks, where will not a secret wi Hall Post Office, and the other as a variety store, where, shops or tents, in the immediate vicinity. There is a the contrary notwithstanding, but we can assure our land. After the wound digested, no method I could long triangular platform beyond the depot building, upon the contrary notwits stining, but we can assure our land. After the wound digested, no method I could long triangular platform beyond the depot building, upon the contrary notwits stining, but we can assure our readers that if successful, of which there is but very little doubt, it will be the most terrible and effective blow ceived for the different companies and regiments. Three yet dealt at the rebels. "After sprinkling aloes, savin, &c., to no purpose, I or four sentinels are constantly on guard here, but these flour on it. Accordingly I sprinkled some of the flour bave a list in my pocket of several barrels and boxes going out of the Confederate States to provide themselves over the pledget, and during the cure afterward there that have been taken without the knowledge of the with passports, which are furnished to such as ought to

York regiment, was shot on Saturday by Confederate sentinal, for turbulence and disobedience of orders. The prisoner was contrary to order, leaning out of a window, and when told to withdraw hinself cursed and abused the sentinal outrageously, and dared him to shoot! which, in obedience to the orders he had received from his superior, he proceeded to do. Buck was buried the same day.

Back of the hotel building is a small grove, which is generally filled either with tents or transport wagons.—

At the Eastern end of this is the Medical Purveyor's office, while still further on is a small white cottage, occupied by Major Cornelius Boyle, the Provost Marshal obedience to the orders he had received from his superior, be proceeded to do. Buck was buried the same day.

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At the Eastern end of this is the Medical Purveyor's office, while still further on is a small white cottage, occupied by Major Cornelius Boyle, the Provost Marshal observed.

Back of the hotel building is a small grove, which is generally filled either with tents or transport wagons.—

It will relieve the labor of the committee and lessen hereby given that I shall proceed to settle the business of the annoyance of the applicant, if, before leaving home, the firm as speedily as possible.

WM. R. UTLEY.

The triple of the provided he knows that there is a necessity for precau
The provided he knows that there is a necessity for precau
The provided he knows that there is a necessity for precau-Back of the hotel building is a small grove, which is than their bare word.

Richmond Dispatch.

Hearing of a Suspected Spy.—William H. Byrd, of Augusta, Georgia, arrested upon suspicion of disloyalty to the South, and of playing the spy to the government of Lincoln, had a hearing yesterday before C. S. Commissioner James Lyons, at the office of the latter. The result of the examination has not yet been asertainted.

Byrd was removed to jail.

Richmond Dispatch.

Are many farm houses, which, with their out-buildings and barns, form an interesting feature in the scenery.

Although the place is generally called Manassas, the correct name is Tudor Hall. This is Manassas Gap, but there is another village of the same name at the other end of the railroad, and it was found that there was often difficulty in having mail matter delivered correctly. Consequently, the citizens petitioned to have the name changed to Tudor Hall, the name of the farm upon which the present village is built. This was done

name of Manassas Junction. It may be unnecessary to say that it is in Prince William county, five miles from of Gen. Lee, giving a detailed account of his plan of operations on the Cheat Mountain frontier, and of the Alexandria. It is five miles from Bull Run, and about

the column led by Gen. Jackson to attack the enemy's Louisiana is close by the depot, and is now engaged in Old Testame Large quantities of timber had been felled, and were so duty well. Their excellent band plays night and morning, and we while away many a twilight bour in listen-Strauss.

LINCOLN'S OCCUPATION OF KENTUCKY .- The Paris (Ky.) Sentinel learns that one hundred families have left Paducah, Kentucky, since its invasion by the Hessians. Many person from there, it states, had already arrived at Paris, having left while the Lincolnites were disembarking from their boats and only taking such things with them as they could conveniently carry in their hasty flight. Of the desertion of Paducah a correspondent writes the St. Louis Republican:

The hostile feeling is not at all hidden, and Uncle Sam need not expect either aid or comfort from them. The stampede of citizens, with their goods, still centinues, and Paducah bids fair, in a short time, to rank among the thousands of other deserted places that exist in once happy America. The effect that late affairs will have on the neutrality of Kentucky, and the action of her Legislature, is anxiously awaited by both friend and foe. Owing to the previous occupancy of Paducah by the Secession forces, provisions, and everything that

could be of material use, are very scarce. Numberless elegant residences are deserted and stan silent monuments of blighting secession. Among the clustering vines and trees, Society seems to have already fled, and gloom and horror has taken possession Not a carriage is seen upon the streets, or lady upon the beautiful walks.

The stores are many of them closing and wagons with the boxed up goods standing instead of customers before the doors. In no place yet have I seen so bit terly hostile a feeling existing against the Union as here. Scowling, angry glances watch with what seems Some of the wells have been poisoned where the camp get their water, and many similar acts perretrated .-Secession is the rule, and Union the rare exception .-Whether Uncle Sam has any medicine as strong as the complaint, is still an open question. On the streets people wear Secession caps, and boast that before the week closes every Federal will be driven out. The telegraph wires have been cut through the town, and lie acros the sidewalks, or are twined around trees.

Shepherdstown.

We have intelligence from the enemy's lines opposite iment distributed along the opposite bank of the river. An attempt was made by a detachment that crossed over and marched into the town to capture a wagon that was squad of cavalry passing on a scout, they at once retreated down to the river in the town, and passed over as soon as by the Confederates, under General Zollicoffer. It was possible in their skiffs. They were, of course, fired upon

On the subsequent night, Col. Ashby proceeded to a point opposite the enemy's encampment, and at the break of day commenced his fire on their camp. The beat to arms was immediately made by the enemy, and, concentrating along the banks, they opened a brisk fire on our forces. This was warmly returned by the Brock's Gap Rifles and those of Capt. Shands' command, whose arms were adapted to the purpose. The engagement lasted about an hour and a half, the enemy's balls flying fast and thick all the time. Fortunately none of our men were hurt. Reliable information from the other side of the river places the enemy's loss at nine killed and a number wounded.—Rich. Examiner.

DRAFTING SOLDIERS IN THE NORTH .- The New

The same thing is true of Michigan, Wisconsin and

furnish, and if they are not forthcoming one way they

So far as drafting in the Southern States everybody knows that to be utterly false.

Another Expedition against the Southern Coast. The New York Tribune of the 16th inst., makes the

following statement: We commit no impropriety in announcing that the reparations or two important movements against the Southern coast are rapidly going forward, so that the expeditions will be ready to set sail within a very few

One of the land forces will probably be under Major something on the Hibernian order—is being built for Sherman, who is in command of the important camp at

Another New York paper says : A naval expedition will sail from New York within the coming two weeks, which will, no doubt, have a

over the pledget, and during the cure afterward there was not a maggot to be seen."

Have any surgeons of later date used or known this appliance?

Shot by A Sentinel.—Wm. C. Buck, a prisoner of war, a Corporal in the 10th company of the 79th New York regiment, was shot on Saturday by Confederate. what difficult for strangers from a distance to offer more

PATRIOTISM OF THE JEWS .- A late letter from Rich-

mond in the New Orleans Crescent contains the following testimonial to the patriotism of the Jews: I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the Jews in the United States to authorize me to chronicle the unanimity of the Hebrews in favor of the South, and the patriotism evinced by them in our common strugnature to be communicated, at this time, to the public. Junction, as most of them are scattered in order to get aware that they always take the lead in commerce—I gle, as even remarkable. But such is the fact; I am It appears from the statements of the report that the plan of operations was disconcerted by the failure of the column led by Gen. Lackson to attack the good camping grounds, places where good water can be tound and good fields for drill and exercise. The Eighth and with desperation in Warsaw and Cracow, and the in them. They can be found in considerable numbers in the army of Virginia, scarce a regiment but can number from 20 to 50 of them in the ranks, some more ing to the sweet songs of home or gems from Mozart or less, and are well regarded by their officers as cheer-and Rossini, mingled with the soul-stirring music of ful and active soldiers. Among the 1300 Federal prisoners confined in Richmond, every nationality is represented except the Israelites. There is no Jew among them. Besides men, they have contributed

noney to the cause, and with no sparing hand at that. Those residing without the Confederate States are with us to a man. The Jews of Chatham-street, New York, and of Harrison-street, Baltimore, are under the surveillance of the Federal detectives. They are believed to be disloyal to the Lincoln Government, and are suspected of furnishing material aid to the Rebels .-Richmond is full of merchandize declared contraband by Secretary Seward, and every day brings fresh arrivals. Pistols, swords, belts, buttons, gold lace, uniform trimmings, blankets, cassinets, casimeres, shoes and woolen socks are being received every few days, and it is no secret where they come from and who brings them; and the prices charged for these indispensable articles are not half as exorbitant and unreasonable as those charged by Chrisian speculators in pork, bacon, flour and coffee, for the support of our gallant soldiers. FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA .- A gentleman who reached this city vesterday afternoon direct from the White Sulphur Springs, says that a messenger arrived there on Thursday last from General Floyd's camp, which he left on the previous day. General Floyd was encamped at Meadow Bluff. General Wise, the messenger said, was

still at Big Sewall mountain, some miles beyond, having declined to fall back from that point. The errand of the messenger was to hurry up all the force at the White Sulphur to Gen. Floyd's aid, as he was in expectation of an almost immediate attack .-The messenger said it was believed, at the time of his an intense hatred, every movement of a passing soldier. leaving Floyd's camp, that Wise was already fighting. Two companies thereupon left the White Sulphur to join Floyd, and four others to resume their posts with

Wise's command. From Gen. Lee's army hel learned that nothing new nad transpired.—Richmond Enquirer 24th inst. SEIZURE OF GOODS.—A number of boxes, containing Shoes and Provisions, were seized at the Depot in this town, on Thursday last, on their way to Virginia, the property of speculators. This is in compliance with a CALICO SHIRTS, Proclamation of the Governor, which forbids the trans- of best fast colors, making and finished, at portation of such articles beyond the limits of North

Carolina .- Goldsboro Tribune 24th inst. From Manassas. - We learn by a private letter from Camp Pickens, near Manassas, dated Sept. 17, that on the previous day, McWilliams killed Edward Bridgers, both of them of Capt. Barnes' company. They were falling into ranks, preparatory to Battalion drill. Mc-Williams' musket was loaded, and when he came out of his tent, the musket fired from some cause, and the load passed through Bridgers' head, killing him instantly .-Goldsboro' Tribune, 24th inst.

One hundred thousand blankets are understood to be now at the disposal of the Government, from purchase abroad, for distribution among the army. The unpa triotic speculators and domestic "army worms" will be sorry to hear this .- Rich. Examiner.

Advices were received by the Government yesterday of some twenty or thirty arrests, at different points, in the neighborhood of the Confederate States border. The borer is now watched with the utmost vigilance to intercep ceived here, some time ago, that no less than 20,000 small arms had been placed at Barboursville and points in the vicinity, by the Lincoln Government, to arm the people of Kentucky for the purposes of the unholy and wretched war upon her soil against the Confederate States.—Ibid.

ly, and kept it up for more than an hour. All of the small arms had been placed at Barboursville and points of town were, of course, soon filled roads leading out of town were, of course, soon filled with women and children, the old and the sick. There were no lives lost, which would not have been the case but for the speedy abandonment of the town by almost the entire portion of its population.

States.—Ibid.

NORTHERN COMMUNICATIONS SEALED UP .- The Gov. ernment has now established a cordon of sentinel posts that will effectually cut off, as it has certainly done so far, during the last few days, all communications from Virginia with the North. It is stated that so securely has this been accomplished that the Government officials defy the probability and challenge the proof of one line of communication from Virginia having reacted the North since the 13th instant. The Western route of communication through Tennessee has also been put under the strictest surveillance at Nashville, and by proper guards elsewhere. The sealing up of all communications with the North is a most important achievement, and one which has been a subject of essay and of concert with the State authorities on the part of the Government for some time past.

Richmond Examiner. Collectors of the War Tax. The following appointments of Chief Collectors of the War Tax for the several States have been made by the

For Alabama-Joseph C. Bradley. Arkansas-Wm. H. Halliburton. Florida-E. E. Blackburn. Georgia—E. Starnes.
Louisiana—Robt. A. Lusher.
Mississippi—John A. Handy.
North Carolina—Wm. K. Lane.
South Carolina—Wm. E. Martin. Tennessee-Isaac B. Williams. Texas-George J. Durham.

Virginia—Henry T. Garnett. MILITARY COMPANIES TARE NOTICE

UNIFORM PANTS FOR COMPANIES CUT, TRIMMED AND MADE, (WHERE GOODS ARE FURNISHED US) FOR TWO DOLLARS!

Bring your goods to 38 Market street. Sept. 25th, 1861. 17 2t-5-1t WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce'F. D. Koonce, Onslow, as an Independent Candidate in the Third District, for a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States under the Permanent Constitution. Sept. 18th, 1861.

Wilmington District.-FOURTH ROUND 7, 8—Topsail Circuit, Union. 14, 15—Whiteville " Shiloh. 21, 22—Duplin 28, 29 Magnolia Kenansville Bryant's, .Herring's Chape 19, 20—Smithville "
26, 27—Sampson "
2, 3—Wilmington,
Rieden .Smithville Cokesbury. Nov. 2. Front Street. 7, 8—Bladen 9, 10—Elizabeth ..Windsor. ..Elizabethtown. 17—Onslow Queen's 1 own. Fifth Street. 13, 24—Wilmington,Filth Surees. CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

In this town on the 19th inst, CATHARINE, eldes daughter of C. H. Hussell, aged 4 years and 1 month. At Woodford, Brunswick county, Sept. 15th, 1861, HEN-RIETTA, daughter of F. & C. Hudler, aged 4 years, 10 months and 8 days.

I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest.

Com.*

CANDLES! CANDLES! 50 BOXES "STAR" CANDLES,
54 Half Box's "Grants" Do. For sale by

WORTH * DANIEL ONE HUNDRED LABORERS WANTED ONE HUNDRED LABORERS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, to do public work—white or black will
be received. Price of labor 75 cents per day and rations. Apply to Capt. RANKIN immediately.
P. S.—Any one wishing to contribute labor for the public
good now have an opportunity to do so.

JOHN D. BELLAMY,
On behalf of the Committee of Safety for the town of

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAS. L. HATHAWAY and myself, under the firm of HATHAWAY & CO., having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to settle the business of the firm as speedily as possible. WM. R. UTLEY. Sept. 7th, 1861. WM. B. UTLEY. 2-tf

GUANO_GUANO. GUANO_GUANO.

450 BAGS REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO;

40 "Petersburg"

100 "No. 1 Peruvian

200 "Sombrero"

25 bbis. Jarvis & Baker's

25 "Phosphatic Lime. For sale by

Sept. 14. W. H. McRASY & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

FAYETTENILLE, Sept. 23 .- Cotton .- A heavy decline has taken place in the article. Last sales at 84.

Flour—A slight advance in consequence of the small quantity coming to market. Family \$5 75. Fuper 5 50.

Bacon is very much wanted; ready sales at 21 to 22.

WANTED, VOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 25 or 30 men willing to volunteer in a Cavalry Corps for Confederate service for defence on the coast of North Carolina, for the term of

Apply immediately to A. F. NEWKIRK. Wilmington, N. C. 18-tf-5-tf Sept. 26th, 1861

SHOVELS AND SPADES. 39 DOZEN of long handle Shovels and Spades, of Ames', Rowland's, Adams & Kane's manufacture. For sale JAMES WILSON'S. Sept. 25th

SWORDS AND PISTOLS. PIFLE BARREL Revolvers and Colt's Navy Pistols; also, Allen's Repeater and Smith & Weson's Repeaters, and few Swords for sale at WILSON'S. a few Swords for sale at

VARNISHES

BY THE BARREL OR GALLON, of all kinds. For sale WILSON'S. Sept. 25th SHOE THREAD.

LBS. of White and Brown Shoe Thread. For sale 411 LBS. Sept 25th

De Zen of Brass Plates, Hooks and Knobs for officers' belts. For sale at Lands Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, MY PARTNER,

R. J. J. HEDRICK, having gone into the Confederate
service for the war, as also most of our assistants, we
offer for sale our entire stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS at cost to one or two purchasers. The st is well assorted with Domestic Goods. J. H. RYAN, of HEDRICK & RYAN. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25, 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES. HEAD QUARTERS for above goods at Sept. 25. BALDWIN'S. SALEM, YADRIN, CHARLOTTE.

ROM above factories 1000 yards just received. st Sept. 25. BALDWIN'S. ENGLISH AND FRENCH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVERS. CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &c., at BALDWIN'S.

MERINOS, Canton Flannels, &c., making into Shi ts at Fept. 25. BALDWIN'S. 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : CALICO SHIRTS

BALDWIN'S. Sept. 25. M ILITARY OVER COATS, West Point Pattern intro-Sept. 25. MILITARY OVER COATS, MILITARY OVER COATS,

introduced and being made up daily, at Sept. 25. GILT BUTTONS.—The Confederate Button is the E gle Button. The Eagle Button is the Confederate States' tton. 50 gross received at BALDWIN'S.

MILITARY BUTTONS AT Sept. 25. BALDWIN'S. NOTICE. HAVING been appointed by His Excellency, Governor Clark, to purchase Horses for the Wilmington Horse Artillery, I wish to buy twenty-two large, young and active Horses for the above service.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Capt. Com'd. Sept. 21, 1861. THE SUBSCRIBER is organizing a Company for the

War. Any person desirous of becoming a member will make application immediately at this place

JNO. L. CANTWELL. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4, 1861.

W. C. & R. RAIL ROAD CO ._STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-bolders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Charlotte on the fourth Wednesday in October next, the sam being the 24th day of the month. County Agents unable to attend should not fail to have the County Stock represented by proxy to insure a quorum. This is the more necessary as very many of our stockholders have entered the army and will be necessarily absent.

H. W. GUION, President.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

WE HAVE A good supply on hand which will be sold for the Cash as these are no times to make bills and

we have to pay Cash for all purchases upon d livery, at Sept. 23, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. Sept. 23, 1861. MAPS OF VIRGINIA AND THE SEAT OF WAR.A fresh supply just received, at
Sept. 23, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

BLANK BOOKS.—A large supply on hand and for sale, Sept. 23, 1861. at KELL-Y'S BOOK STOKE. NKS! INKS -A quantity of the Blue, Red and Black article in various sizes. For sale at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. READY FOR FALL TRADE.

CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS, CASSIM RES. TAILORS TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS, NEVER MORE COMPLETE.

PURCHASES made in anticipation of limited supplies for cold weather enable us to offer a very desirable stock, expressly for SUITS TO BE MADE TO MEASURE.

IMPORTED CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS: FRENCH AND ENGLISH BLACK GOODS, Highly finished at usual prices for CASH only. Gentiemen visiting Wilmington will do well to call and leave their O. S. BALDWIN, Civic and Military Clothing Manufacturer & Furnisher, 33 Market street,

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS. N consequence of the impossibility to keep up a supply of Groceries for our retail trade, we have concluded to stop that branch of our business. From and after this date our entire stock of Family Groceries will be sold at greatly reduced rates. If not all sold by 1st October, the remainder will be offered at auction. Thanking you for your liberal patronage, we are Your ob't serv 'ts.
Sept. 9th, 1861. WORTH & DANIEL.

YANKEE BROOMS. 25 DOZEN LEFT. Selling on account of the Confederate Government. WORTH & DANIEL. GROCERIES! GROCERIES!:

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, kio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash. COX, KENDALL & CO. March 20 1861.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
31 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. Sugar, 1,000 Lemons, 10,000 Limes. Pine Apples and Bananas. For sale by

CLARK & TURLINGTON. WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, PEONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HARI & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any re-quired power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted

machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at abort notice.

Feb. 16.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA, your country is invaded, and calls you to arms. I have established my Headquarters, for the present, at Lumbert. n, Robeson county, and invite the young men of Columbus, Brurswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond. Ansarches Brarswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond. Anson, Moore and Montgomery to rally to the flag of their country, hitherto victorious in all pitched battles, and help drive the enemy from our borders. Your services will be accepted either for twelve months or du ing the war.

In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their temporal foes. God and our country! Fellow-citizens to JAMES SINCLAIR,

Col. Commanding.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

A gentleman passed through this place on Thursday last. professing to be on his way to Richmond to report to the Confederate Government. He registered his name as Rains, and claimed to have been a Colonel in the United States Army. We understand that he said he was ordered to New Mexico for duty by the Federal Government, but instead of going to New Mexico he made his escape to the South -Mr. Rains or Col. Rains may be all right, but it is strange that he should remain in the service of the U.S. Government until this late day, and not leave till be was ordered to New Mex co. We do not say that he is a spy, but we do say that everybody who comes from the United States at this late day, unless he is well known at the South, should watched, and his co duct investiga ed. No one who is true to the South can object to the strictest vigilance.

Western Democrat.

It will be remembered that we stated a few days since, upon good authority, that the G-neral Raines or Roins, now serving with the Confederate army in Missouri was a native of Newbern in this State. Indeed. on thinking over the matter, we recollected the time when Major Rains passed through on his way to Richmend-he had been out to Montgomery we think, and we also recollected being introduced to him by General Gitlio, but in a crowd and at night, so that we lost sight of the matter.

The gentleman who mentioned to us the fact of General Rains' identity with Major Rains, and his being born in Newbern, also stated to us at the same time that he had an elder brother, a Colonel in the United States army, resident in Kentucky. The father was a very worthy citizen of Newbern-a cabinet-maker, and both the sons were graduates of West Point. It may be that Col. Rains, living in a State which assumed to be neutral, and not being himself ordered upon active duty, did not feel called upon to come forward while Kentucky held back, but was forced to decide, as the State of Kentucky is forced, by the demand for active service against the South.

Major Rains, now General Rains, we hear, had been residing at or near Newburg, New York, when the present troubles commenced, and had large pecuniary interests in that section, but could not hold back. He Col Rains, in Kentucky.

the details, but we think we are in the main correct. If the gentleman referred to be Col. Rains, then his statemeat is all right-he is a native North Carolinian, and forward scoper may be satisfactorily accounted for.

THERE is no reason in the world why negroes should have passes allowing them to trampoose the streets all night or meet at kitchens turning up the whites of their eves and, as indulged negroes always will do, planning and the colors true and steadfast. evil or at least wishing it. We trust that for the present, at least, no house servant will be allowed off the lot to which such servant belongs, after night -This precaution will work well for the negroes themselves in restraining their tendency to become insolent and subject themselves to punishment. Of all the uncreatures in the world an indulged negro is the most ungrateful, and a rigid and thorough discipline is needed to make them happy and contented. Negro men and wemen stand around in knots and bunches, and thus idly congregating they ought to be jugged. Let them feel that they have or ought to have something else to do, and if they have not, let them be made to work on the public defences. Make them more anxious for the conclusion of the present troubles than anybody else. Make them work. Don't let them, whether free or slave, go about in indolence and vice. The reins ought to be drawn tighter. We trust our citizens will think of this. Make them feel that they have masters. It is necessary. They need it. It will do them good A little raw-hide will be wholesome. Very much so.

centrated in Hampton Roads, and no doubt some new expected, and everybody who took the trouble to think, been expected ought to have been provided for, and then victory would have been equally provided for; and where due preparation is made it will be perfectly secure. This expedition is most probably intended for the shores of one of the Carolinas. Our sand hills- are

The coast of South Carolina is bristling with bayonets and lined with caonon, and old B. F. Butler (he is not old, though) will have a jolly time if he goes there. It he comes to North Carolina a second time, we can promise him a warmer reception; indeed, it is due to

WE DO THINK that Governor Letcher of Virginia, rights and privileges as men. g ts the queerest d spatches and credits rumours with less foundation to them than any man in the Confederacy. He got a dispatch this week announcing the capture of General R ynolds, but the dispatch came from ed out that the name was Revnolds.

It is something like the despatch sent by Governor a tremendous battle which had taken place on the heights near Annapolis between the New York Seventh dinous as that at the North, but we question whether Regiment and a body of troops from Baltimore in which the Seventh was literally cut to pieces. There was minions can be regarded as a great improvement even one word of it.

WE have from Mr. Whitaker, a "Sketch of the there one to be emulated at the South. country occupied by the Federal and Confederate armies on the 18th and 21st July, 1861. Taken by Captain Samuel P. Mitchell, of 1st Virginia Regiment .-Published by W. Hargrave White, Richmond, Va .and it would be well to get a copy and keep it.

UNFORTUNATELY the man Strother who was prisoner a few weeks since in Western Virginia, is not the infamous spy Porte Crayen, but the old Strother, P. C.'s father, no doubt as bad, though not as notorious a

HYDE COUNTY .-- We have just been shown a letter from an inflaential gentleman in Hyde county to a commercial house here, which emphatically denies the existence there of any disloyalty to the State, or of any disposition to succumb. The writer says that on the mainland they are determined to a mon to fight as long as there are any means of resistance to the Lincolnites .-On the banks they have no means, even if they were ever so we'l disposed.

We trust that this version of the matter may be the true one, and that the people bave not changed in the week since the letter was written. It is so much more cheering to be enabled to feel that any portion of our the letter referred to .- Daily Journal, 19th inst.

From Kaleigu .- A triend writes to us from Raleigh, on the 18 h inst., that " both houses have passed a reso lution to adjourn on Friday next at 4 o'clock, P. M. I do not think it will be rescinded this time. The revenue bill still lingers in the Senate. I learn that there is great excitement in some of the counties bordering on the Tennessee line, from fear of an immediate attack in that section of the State."-Daily Journal, 19th inst. Goldsboro'.

The Freedom of the Press.

The freedom of speech and of the press are matters so essential to the preservation of liberty, that the State of North Carolina has made the affirmation of that fact a part of her Declaration of Rights, and in the very first amendment made to the Constitution of the United States, the freedom of speech and of the press is coupled with and guarded by same sanctions as are thrown around the free exercise of religion. The freedom of the press means simply the extension of the freedom of speech to written or printed equally with spoken words. Our Declaration of Rights says that it ought never to be to punish such abuse, as there are to punish the abuse of any other power or right.

It is not a privilege appertaining personally to the conductors of newspapers, one of the least numerous, feeble health of President Davis, whose delicate health and pecuniarily and politically least successful classes of is severely tried by the exacting requirements of his men in any country. It is one appertaining to the people difficult and responsible position. Should Mr. Davis press a convenient vehicle of expression. It is not that Mr. Stephens would be the President, and painful as in all cases the editors or conductors of papers are pe- the conviction may be, we are forced to the conclusion me to be, leading or informing the public mind, for it is to be re- brittle cord which may be snapped at any moment. gretted that such is not the case-that too often the only qualifications present are self-confidence, an old press and a fount of types. Therefore there are unnumbered failures, for although a man may go to Congress on brass and trickery, as men have frequently done, of the closet and the forum than the man of the field or some little knowledge is necessary to make even a toler- the cabinet. It is doubtful whether any man could ably readable paper-some political, historical and geo- succeed to the full confidence which the people repose in graphical information, together with a speaking ac- President Davis, but we must think that men might be quaintance with, and reasonable respect for, Lindley Murray. Indeed, the editor is required to carry about with him the elements of sundry great men, since he has, in the course of time, to manufacture a number of them out of the scantiest materials. Like the children of Israel, when they followed the brick-making business in the land of Egypt, frequently about the only thing found to their hands is the mud-the other materials they must find themselves. When the great man has been thus built up, be generally shows his greatness by exhibiting tendered his services to the Confederacy very soon after his superiority to the foolish weakness sometimes rethe secession of his native State, and, if we are not misinformed, his family have since resided with his brother, gratitude. Of course your little great man is above ais, and is among the first to refer sneeringly to news-We do not know that we are quite accurate as to all papers, which he "never reads," and when anything in the columns of the vulgar things is dignified by his whose health is now more than usually precarious. notice, it is not because he has seen it or cares for it himself, but because his attention has been "drawn to as a cit z n and resident of Kentucky, his not coming it by a friend." These be the sort of people that would like to use the press and abuse it-would like to restrain it to suit their own notions and again sick it cn for the same purpose. Verily we have gone out of the

times. We know that more than once important news | country. items have been in our possession unpublished, while some rather unthinking subscribers blamed us for being slow. The press, as a rule is far more cautious than individuals are in viva voce communications. We know for instance that an important item of this kind, now known to the whole Southern press, is still unpublished though talked of freely by railroad passengers. Few branches of business have felt the pressure of the times | p rhaps, to its nature. more severely than the newspaper business. Few people than the conductors of newspapers. Neither their patriotism nor their intelligence need shrink from a comparison with the patriotism and intelligence possessed by their would-be censors. The censures of the press roes of the affair, posted off on a trumpet-blowing except on only be dangerous to a despotism like that established by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet should be consulted by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet should be consulted by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet should be consulted by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet should be consulted by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet should be consulted by the consulted by opinion will apply all the needed correctives where pub-Push forward the Work.—A large fleet is con- lie matters are concerned—the laws of the land afford and Funnil Hall was pervaded by the odor of Massaraid against our coast is contemplated. This is to be for existence, requires rather encouragement than restraint; rather to have fresh facilities opened to it at al Hall was opened for a great Union war meeting, at must have expected it long since. What must have times, than to be "gagged" in a single instance. It which Col. A. C. Brewster claimed "high honors for character to be the mere organs or mouth-pieces of insaying, "These be thy Gods, O Israel."

ty for warlike exertion. Laws are silent in the clash o' &c. When Meagher is taken it will not do to parole the hospitable character of the State that the balls to arms, and the sword is cast into the scale. Woe to the him. The British authorities tried that once and he which he is to be invited should be of a larger character conquered, and wee to the conquerers, also, if they fail ran away. to cling with a pertinacity stronger than death to their

Military men are proverbially restive under the remarks of the press, and no doubt there is frequently good and most important of all, we feel no hesitation in savcause for their being so. But even military men are ing that Hatteras can be retaken without any such not infallible, more than other men, nor their actions sacrifice as ought to proclude or delay the attempt. It Resolved, That we put on record upon our Journal, this nobody in authority, but from a man hunting stray above review. The world was not made for the army cows, who had thus got into General Lee's lines and but the army for the world. It is the military service tained by a fleet at sea or in the sounds. Soon it will says he saw a man there a prisoner, and put down the of the State or of the Confederacy, and this should not be too late. With rifled shell guns of long range in name which he heard belonged to the man, and it turn- be lost sight of. From the Commander-in-chief down battery, and an efficient sustaining force furnished with to the humblest subaltern either in a civil or military field artillery the coast may be defended. Two thou-Letcher some months since narrating the particulars of and the preservation of civil liberty the only true obcapacity, the public service is the first consideration, ject. The press at the South never has been so latitu. placed on the banks, than ten thousend can do scattered the course pursued towards the press by Lincoln and his nothing wrong in the matter only it wasn't true, not there, nor will any one say that the state of things at

THE MOVEMENTS in Western Virginia would seem to indicate something " about " to happen, but something has been about to happen in that section so often and Lithegraphed by F. W. Bornemann, Charleston, S. C." so long; that "blow" that we hear about has been on This will be found interesting for reference hereafter, the eve of being "struck" so frequently that we don't know what to think-perhaps General Lee does. We hope he does, for he has announced a forward movement in General Orders of which no copy has reached the public. The facilities of communication with Western Virginia are next to none. News has to coze throughto work its way by capillary attraction. General Lee may have captured a portion of Reynolds' force at has not changed position in three days and nights." Cheat Mountain, or he may not, that has not oozed

through yet. How about the Patrick Henry being still in James River? It was reported, and has been currently believed, that the Patrick Henry, Confederate armed

Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri is in the hand of the Federalists, and has been for some weeks. That is the reason why Gov. Jackson speaks of moving the ty served through the Mexican war, winning a higher seat of government to Lexington.

Steamer, had got out to sea long ago.

WE have been requested to publish the following telegraphic dispatch received here the day on which it is

AUGUST 30th, 1861. By Telegraph from Gctdsb-ro', To Col. Fremont Wilmington, N. C. To Col. Fremont, Wilmington, N. C.:
The Forts at Hatterss with the Garrisons, numbering five
hundred and eighty (*80) men, also Commodore Barron and
Col. Bradford, were captured at eleven o'clock thirty. (11:30)
A. M. Put the Harbor in the best defence possible, and it of everything. R. C. GATIIV, you find it necessary "ssume command of e (Eigned)

GENERAL GATLIN has established his head-quarters at

THE VICE PERSIDENCY — We have beretolore thought very little about the election to come off on the first Wednesday in November, so far at least as the Presidency and Vice Presidency are concerned, as we have been in the habit of regarding it as a mere matter of form a more convenient.

Corre pondence.

WILMINGTON. N. C., Sept. 18th. 1881.

John Dawson Eng. and the Commissioners of Wilmington.

GENTIEMEN: I enclose herewith \$145.61, the proceeds of the Tableaux which came off at the Theatre on last Friday night. The little girls who were instrumental in getting up the exhibition, desire that the money should be appropriated "for the handle of the sick and mounded Confede." form, a mere expression of a determination already arrived at. So far as President Davis is concerned this is no doubt the fact. If he lives, he will be the first selves for the free use of the Hall, and to the Gas Company President under the Permanent Constitution as well as under the Provisional one. His re-election is as certain as that any election at all will be held.

As regards Mr. Stephens the case seems to be som r strained. Where this freedom is abused there are laws what different. Some influential journals, the Richmond Examiner among the number, raise the standard of opposition to Mr. Stephens, attaching an importance to the Vice Presidential question due mainly to the whose demands and wishes find through the periodical sink under the burthen, then, in the event of his death, coliarly fitted by talents or education for the task of that our beloved President retains his hold on life by a

Is Mr. Stephens the man to take Jefferson Davis' place? Is he the man to fill the void that Jefferson Davis' death would leave? We fear that he is not. We fear that, able and energetic as he is, he is more the man found who would come much nearer to doing so than A. H. Stephens; and, indeed, although we cannot bring ourselves to doubt Mr. Stephens' fidelity, it cannot be denied that the people would prefer to trust the interests of this rising nationality in the hands of a man who had heartily approved the action by which that nation. ality was asserted, rather in those of a man who, like Mr. Stephens, reluctantly assented to what he did not

sanction, but could not prevent. Apart from this even, it ought to be remembered that. if the feeble health of President Davis causes so much incidental importance to attach to the Vice Presidency, we would be leaping on a feeble reed surely, if in the event of Mr. Davis' decease we had to depend upon a successor whose physical frame is proverbially frail and

We must deprecate the vehemance with which the Examiner " pitches in " to Vice President Stephens, who, whether he ought to be re-elected or not, is a distinguished Southern Statesman, entitled to respectful treatment by the press and the public at large. It may be well to consider whether a due weight in the Govmanufacturing business. We will be careful of making eroment has been accorded to those border or semibig men until we know that the materials are suitable border States, who, by stepping into the breache, have borne the brunt of the battle-the heat and burden of We know that every reasonably respectable paper in the day. Still this may be done and ought to be done the State will be careful as to what it publishes in these without passion or feeling other than for the good of the

> BATTERAS.—This place, once only noted for its stormy Cape and its too numerous wrecks, seems now doomed to be famous in oriental (down East) story, and may possibly become the burthen of a song or the subject of an epic. But said or sung, the affair will always have an as-anine termination to its name, and'

have made more sacrifices or made them more cheerfully naval force, with the co-operation of troops landed for

Immediately, on the consummation of this enormous feat, Butler and Stringham, the naval and military helished by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet to those who would be despots, and, failing in that, have wherein he keeps his Scotch cap and military cloak.subsided into demagogues. An enlightened public B. F. Butler went to Bosting to have an ovation, and look once more upon the Frog Pond in the Common,protection for private character. The press, struggling chusetts patriotism, and the smell of codfish from the adjacent market. And again, on the 9th inst., Funnil requires to have such a liberal support as will make it that Massachusetts Major-General who returned from pecuniarily independent, and thus present a field for the Hatteras with his brow garlanded with victory." Bullabors of men of too much intelligence and pride of ly for Biewster! He also wanted considerably high honors for the rapid Senator Wilson, whose brow was dividuals or cliques,—the worshippers of some golden garlanded with perspiration as he trotted off from Macalf, whom they themselves have modelled and fashioned nassas; likewise did Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, receive into shape, as is too often the case, holding it up and bonorable mention; nor was Mister O'Magber forgotten, but a despatch was read from him under the In these military times, too, there is considerable name of Thomas Francis Meagher, in which Mister T. danger that civil rights may be forgotten in the necessi- F. M. says that the cause of Lincoln is an Irish cause

> But leaving all these things at rest for the time, amusing as they might be under other circumstances. let us see how the thing stands. In the first instance has not now more than 1,200 Lincoln soldiers unsussand men properly armed and with artillery of the requialong the shores of the mainland lying on the Sounds.

We can now better than formerly, understand the material out of which the orientals manufacture heroes in the militia, and the slim foundation upon which they the North is one to be envied, or the course pursued base their reports of "gallant achievements." Nevertheless, we are also enabled to see now more clearly than at first the importance of this position, and the necessity for re-occupying it with long guns and good artillerymen. We repeat, the thing can be retaken-the Lincoinite soldiers there know it and are nervous. But let the favourable opportunity be lost-- let the attempt be deferred until after the 1st of October, or until the invaders have bad time to consoldidate their tenure and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Boykin. who shall estimate the cost and loss of life?

> FROM CAROLINA CITY. - A correspondent writing from Carolina City under date of the 18th inst., says : " All quiet here. No excitement-one vessel in sight and she count allowed by the act of Congress on the amounts

confirmed the important ecommission of Major-General upon Major G. W. Smith, late Superintendent of Streets or the city of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat McClellan for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the army, and in that capacireputation in army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. Gen. Smith goes up to Mafellow citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, than to have the slightest suspicion on that score, that the same day by than to have the slightest suspicion on that score, that special messenger:—

| command of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by the theory that the south is a received neit the unit of the two citizens are continued of the two citizens are continu columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equal-led on the continent. Richmond Dispatch, 20th inst.

E-q, arrived in this city on yesterday from Gen. Lee's command on Monday last, up to which time no such occurrence had transpired as reported in the city on Wednesday. He reports the troops in good health and spirits.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Government, we learn, is making preparations to transfer about 500 of the Yankee prisoners, at present in custody spirits.—Richmond Dispatch.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Prom Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA, Sept. 19th, 1961.

The body of Col. John A. Washington, aid to Gen. Lee, reached here this afternoon.
Sixty-eight Hessian prisoners, taken in the mountains of Virginia, and fifteen from Manassas, arrived this afternoon

fully tender their kindest regards to the Lad

Mayor's Office, Wilmington, N. C., September, 19th, 1861.

Dear Sur: -) one letter enclosing \$145.61, the propeds of the tableaux which came off at the Theatre on last

I take more than usual plea-ure in acknowledging the re-

eipt of this very handsome contribution for t'e benefit of e sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. I trust that he children who have thus early shown their patriotism.

may live to see the cause in which we are all interested

peace, prosperity and independence. Please convey my best thanks to the children, and to the

lidies who so kindly assisted them, assuring them to at the money shall be appropriated strictly as desired, and believe me to be,

Yours Respectfully,

Je HN DAWSON, Mayor.

Whose Business Is It 3

If Yankees who have lived in this community for year

and amassed fortunes out of our people, and who have gone back to their own country and are among our enemies, and

who themselves are now our enemies and who leave thei property in real state and stores full of goods in the hand

of their friends here, to be disposed of and the proceeds thereof remitted to them; while at the same time the prop

rty of Fouthern men in Yankeedom is being daily confisca

ted for the purpose of carrying on an Algerine war of ra-pine and murder against us? Whose business is it if these things continue? What is the use or good of the sequentra-

tion law if it does not operate against these vermin before they withdraw their substance from us? Whose business

MESSES. EDITORS: It is due to the patriotic citizens of thi

and the adjoining counties, that they should know that the negroes they have sent to work on the fortifications on the

oast and about Wilmington, have been reported to the

Quartermaster, and by him turned over to an agent of the

nost needed.

Excep perhaps in a single instance, and then to se

cure the prompt working of the Rifting Machine, I have given no orders in person to any agent or overser of hands.

In the instance referred to, the gentleman in charge seemed to be at a loss for employment, and I told aim what to do

as for hands that may in funre come to this work, is made for those who really desire the facts and for no others.

Tribute of Respect.

(HAPEL HILL Sept. 16th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Sophmore class, the following resolu

ions were adopted:
WHEREAS Jehovah in his unsearchable wisdom, has bee

pleased to take away from us our worthy and much believed classmate. Jam s W. Roach, of Miss.. who by his warm

heart and manly bearing, won for himself the affections of

ns, and all who knew him

Resolved. That when the sad recollections of our lost

friend come upon us, our hearts can but bleed to think the

lass has been deprived of one of its most noble members. Resolved That we offer our deepest sympathies to his

parents and hope they may find consolation in the Author

B. HENRY LEE,

Washington G.ays.

OFFICERS.

Thos. Sparrow, Capt., Wm. Shaw, Jr., 1st Lieut., Jas. J. Whitehurst, 2d Lieut., A. J. Thomas, 3d Lieut, Benj. Co-

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

T. A. Robbins, O. S., Jno. R. Potts. 2d Serg't, Harrison Hall, 1st Corp'l, Wm. W. Cordon, 2d do.

John F. Bond, J. M. Bloubt, A. Buckbart, Wm. Baynor, R. H. Clark, Ezra Cornell, J. W. Davis, Wm. L. Grimmer, Wm. Goffin, C. K. Gallagher, * Samuel Barrald, J. M. Hawkings, W. H. Harvey, John Irelaud, W. H. Jenkins, J. H.

Johnson, T. J. Latham, Samuel Lanier, D. S. Liddon, M. M.

ings, Thad R. Stallings, John Sanford C. C Thomes J P. Volva, Bartemus Waters, J. R. Whitecar, W. B Willis, T.

*A painful uncertainty pervades this community as to Mr.

The following is a list of those who were on duty at Ports

mouth on the sick list and engaged in carrying powder and are now here awaiting orders. The highest officer among

them is 3d Fergeant:
D. A. Gautier, Serg't, W. H. Von Eberstein, do., Wm. M.
Stevenson do., S. Br dgman, F. Ruxtarf, C. H. Doughty, T.
H. Ellison, A. Grist, Jr., S. L. Grist, W. H. Hancock, J. B.
Hancock, Seiby Hardenbergh, T. H. Hardenbergh, W. H.

Harks, J S. Longman, W. B. Lilly, W. B. Mooring, V. R. Morton, Wm. B. Myers, Chas. Mallison, W. J. Pedrick

Joseph Pate, L. C. Quinn, Henry Respess D. F. Redditt

E. B. Shaw † 1. H. Satterthwaite, J. A, Thomas, Oliver

Jarv s. i. J. Larbarbe, Joseph Dailey, Solomon Dunbar,

The late James Smith, Fsq.
Extract from the proceedings of the Whiteville Quarterly
Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held

Sept 14th. 1:61. On motion of Mr. Thomas J. Gattis, the following reso

utions were passed by a unanimous rising vote:
WHER AS, God hath taken from the labors and discipline

ma Conference; therefore

Resolved That while we yield with due christian submis-

sion to this dispensation which has deprived each of us of a true friend and the Methodist Ppiscopal Church South of

testimonial of appreciation of the graces and faithfulness o James Smith, exhibited in all the relations of domestic, civi

and ecclesiastical life, in which by God's providence he was

an emplary office bearer in the Church of C rist. We shall cherish his memory and pray God's grace to help us imitate

to the bereaved family of our dear brother and be published

BOYEIN'S CHAPEL, SAMPSON COUNTY,
September 12th, 1861.
Societies for the purpose of relieving the necessities

our Soldiers are forming in many parts of the good old North State. The patrionic ladies of Boykin's Chapel are

after the Society was formed, there was an election of officers resulting as follows:

Miss Kate E. Wright, President.

Elizabeth C. Boykin, Vice President.

Farah Boykin, Treasurer.

Lou. Boykin, Secretary.

Frantise Committee Miss Mars Marsham Miss Marsham

Executive Committee.—Miss Mary Matthews, Miss Martha Matthews, Miss Sarah C. Boykin, Miss Mary A. Boykin, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Boykin. A FRIEND.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR IAX - The question

being very much debated whether it is politic or advis-

able for the diff rent States to collect for themselves the

Confederate war tax, thereby excluding the intrusion of

Government efficials, and saving the ten per cent. dis-

assessed to each State when collected and advanced by

its own officers. - Some ignorance is manifested in this

discussion. The Confederate act is an ad valorem bill.

It has all the characteristics of plentitude and fairness.

When the system of State taxation is conducted on an

analagous or, at least, fair od valorem basis, it can very

well; and perhaps advantageously, be extended to the

collecting of the Forfederate tax. In different and un-

qual systems of internal taxation, the enlargement of

the collections of the State, by the amount of the Gov-

ernment tax assessed against it, would be an imposition upon the people.— Ruh Examiner.

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH -A gentleman recently

from New York informs us that the recruiting in that

city proceeds slowly and that a draft will probably have

to be resorted to. The lawfulness of this draft, under

not by the Manassa route. Our informant anticipates

preme, the draft will go on. Our informant

solved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded

of His Church upon earth, our highly respected and gre

beloved b other, James Sm the ksq., since the session of the Quarterly conference of Whiteville Circuit, North Caro

Wm. T. Woodley, John Harrison, Ed. Harvey.

†Wounded .- Washington Dispatch.

The following is a list of the officers and men taken pris

Wilmington, Sept. 20'h

Journal, State quest for publication SAM W. GRAY.

oners at Hatteras :

hem is 3d Fergeant :

his example.

B. B. COUNSIL, Sec'y.

This notice as to hands that have been received, as well

For the Journal.

SOUTH.

For the Journal.

S. L. FREMONT.

Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Committee.

for light on the occasion, free of charge.
Yours Respectfu'ly.

iday night, has teen duly re-eived.

by the Central train.

Ex Secretary Walker, now a Brigadier General, will probably have for his command, Watts', Judge's. and Bullock's infantry regiments, and Clant n's cavalry regiment, all from alabama, with the Columbus (Georgia) light artillery batv the Central train.

The Richmond Fxaminer was sold by consent of the where, at public outery to-day, for fi teen thousand dellars, and was bought by John at Daviel. The paper will be con-

inued as formerly.

R CHMOND. VA , Sept. 20th, 1861. The Frammer [official orga] of this morning says that another package of unsigned ten dollar Treasury notes have been stolen en route from New Orle us. The department has determined to suppress the whole issue of tens, engraved by J. Man unrier. New Orleans graved by J. Man usrier. New Cricans
Many harkees are bunding up their notions and endeavoring to escape before the expiration of forty days allowed them to leave; and man pseudo triends of the South are arriving from the North to protect their property from Se-

A shipment of Hessian prisoners for New Orleans will be nade to day; to be followed by further consignments to-

The sequestration of Yankee effects has been going on here at the rate of nearly half a million of dollars for the past few days. There is a general enquiry as to what is doing in other cities. From the North and West, via Louisville & Mobile

MOBILE, Sept. 18, 161. The Dog River Cotton Factory accidentally took fire to-day and was totally destroyed. The loss amounts to one hundred thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of forty-two thousand dollars. MOBILE, Sept. 19th, 1861.

MOBILE. Sept. 19th, 1861.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th inst., says that Cheatham's brigade now occupies Mayfield, twenty-six miles from Paducab. It is understood that he will be reinforced from other points, but whether with the design to MOBILE, Sept. 20th, 1861. A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Memphis, Teun., Sept. 18th, says that the Tennesseeans have possession of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, forty-three

South by West of Louisville, and also the Nashville Rail Road, with a large amount of rolling stock.

Eleven companies had rallied to our banner at that place,
[Elizabetown, is 42 miles from Louisville by rail road] Engineer Department for work upon their services were Rosseau's rags muffins lett Louisville this morning (18th). meet our forces. Both parties are endeavoring to gain Muldrow's Hill, a very strong position. As they are supposed to be equally distant, a lively time is anticipated

within 24 hours. AUGUSTA, GA., Fept. 19th, 1861. The Louisville Courier of the 16th inst, says that there is great activity in the Northern navy yards. New vessels are building, and old ones are being rapidly repaired.

About one hurdred families have left Pacucah, Ky., since the occupation of that place by the Faderal troops.

The houses in Louisville have been searched for arms.

the 15th. The barges are to be used as bridges. The New York Daily News has been suspended. Postmaster General Blair and Quartermaster General eigs arrived at St. Louis on the 14th inst. Gen'l Bamor, of Ohio, and Capt. Hord, of Kentucky, the escaped prisoners from Richmond, have arrived in

A fl et of Steamers and barges arrived at Louisville or

Adv ces from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the 12th inst , state hat that place is completely in the hands of the beces Secretary Cameron has LaFayetted the secession mem-

bers of the Maryland Legislaure.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20th, 1861. A dispatch to the Montgomery Mail says that water com-nuncation between Mobile and New Orleans has been c. 1 of life by resigning themselves to His holy will.

Resolved. That we wear the usual badge of mourning.
and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents
of the deceased, and the Vicksburg Whig, Wilmington
Journal, State Journal and Greensboro' Patriot, with reoff by the blockade, in consequence of the removal of the MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 19, 1861.

The Confederates are doubtless eccuping Muldrough's Bill, Kentacky, to-day. Rosseau is opposing them, and a battle there is probable. A large force of Tennesseeaus reached Bowling Green (Ky.) on yesterday.

It is reported that seven thousand Federals had landed nine miles above Columbus, with the intention to attack the NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20th, 1861.

but subsequently set adrift in a leaky boat on account of his retusing to take the oath of allegiance, was picked up and has arrived here. He reports that the enemy have nine batteries on a handler Island, and that they are expecting lumber to build a house and hospital, and twelve thousand men, who are to be divided on the Island in that neighborhood. It is also intended to for ity hip Is and and preven water communication between New Crieges and Mobile and further, that they had received New Orleans papers, and were posted up.

THE BORROWING SCHEME OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. - I'be Longen Times says the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all the borrowing of England. After stating at length the financial scheme of the United States Government, it

We entreat the reader to observe for a moment what this implies. Such a course throws all our borrowing into the shade. In all the nine years of the American war, from 1774 to 1783, we only borrowed £104.000. 000. In the twenty-two years of the great Revolutionary war, we averaged less than £30,000,000 a year. and in the tremendous year 1813-14, the loan was but £36,000,000. But this is only half the partle. Theburden of the loan depends not so much on the amount of principal as on the rate of interest. We borrowed our money, even in 1813, at a little above 41/2 per cent., and in 1856 at a little above 3 per cent. The Americans, however, began by an offer of 7 per cent. and are at this moment compelled to pay 10 or 12 per cent. We find, therefore, that while £60,000,000 annually would be added to their national debt, £6 000. 000 annually would be added to the charge of that debt, so that four years and three quarters of their present expenditure would saddle them with a burden equal to that which we have incurred in a century and a haif. Mr Gladstone has to provide some £28,000,000 to satisfy be public creditors of Great Britain. In the year 1866. if the American war should be protracted so long, Mr. Chase's successor will have to provide rather more than that sum for the creditors of the Union.

GIFT TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES .- Ten hogsheads of very fine Tobacco, the gitt of E. H. Cheat, of North Carolina, to the Government of the Confederate States of America, were recently transported over the Rich mond and I etersburg Railroad. The tobacco alluded to is consigned to one of the Richmond warehouses, and will be sold in due time for the benefit of the parties in interest. When a Government is sustained by all the people, there is little danger of conquering it. Every ndication demonstrates that all of our people are determined to sustain the integrity of the "Stars and Bars." Richmond Examiner.

GEN. POLK'S PROCLAMATION .- Gen. Polk, of the Confederate States Army, has issued the following proclamation to the people of Kentucky: "The Federal Government baving, in defiance of the

wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by establishing military works on the Missouri shore immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States tnat a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in

"The Major-General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision he has thrown a sufficient force into the town and ordered them to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to he people of Columbus, and on this occasion be assured them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their property, with all their personal and corporate rights.

" Columbus, 4th day September, 1861."

Southern Spirit in Kentucky.—The Cynthania Ky.) News, in speaking of the Federal occupation of Kentucky, says:

There are in Harrison, Owen, Grant, Scott, Fayette, Bourbon, Nicholas, Bath and Boon counties, at least ten thousand of the best fighting men the world ever saw, who are ready to rally to the call of Gov. Magoffin, to drive from Kentucky soil the Northern invaders. It the Aboution Legislature now in session believes the contrary, let them invite Lincoln's horde into the State and then let the Governor call on his people to sustain him against them. The people will soon teach these pot-house politicians and legislators, about the capital

Solon Borland, well known as a prominent citizen of Arkansus, for a number of years, and more recently as occurrence, and our sharp-shooters are annoying the editor of the Margable "Recommendation of the Margab are eager to fire the popular heart, yet Manassa gave it such a soaking, it does not burn rappidly. "On to the editor of the Memphis " Euquirer," is a Colonel in Richmond," however, is still believed practicable, but the Conkderate service, and now upon active duty under Gen. Hardee's command.

RELEASED ON PAROLE - Eleven Yaukees, comprising the officers and crew of a prize vessel captured off flank. There cannot be a doubt that McClellan e port of Ferandina Florida, by one of our privateers, afraid to put his army in the field, and that on the first of brought to this city on the first of the privateers,

Indescribably Important Prom Lovett. viii - Night Converted into Day by a New Lonkoe Invention - Twenty Thousand Rebels Frightened Out of their Wits-Prof. Phalon and Namby Pamby Willis Figure Prominently!

The Richmond Whig of yesterday has the following highly important "special" from Lovettsville, under

The news from Lovettsville is of absorbing interest. Late yesterday evening Gen. McClellan ordered an ex-Late yesteroay evening Gen and State au experiment to be made with Prof. Morse's Calcium Sharp.

periment to be made with 1 tot. Sold and Sharpshooters. Four companies, numbering 386 men, armed with 193 pairs of double-barreled Calcium Spec. tral Photoscopic Brilliantines, (the recent war illuminating invention of the eminent Professor) left Washington at 7 P. M., and proceeded at don ble-quick to a point on the Potomac, opposite Lovertsville, reaching their destination shortly after midnight. A section, consisting of 27 pieces of Pro tessor Meriam's (the distinguished Meteorologist o Brooklyn) Sulphuretted Hydrogen Battery was detailed to support the Calcium Sharp-shooters -the whole force being under the command of Major Ayres, who was telegraphed by the President and Gen. Scott to leve his Cherry Pectoral factory for this special duty. Owing to some delay in condensing the Sulphuretted Hydregen and introducing it into the Odorsfie Shells. the Battery did not leave Georgetown until 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and the roads being heavy with mid past 10 clock, and not arrive on the ground until 3 A. M. Major Ayres, having distributed a gill of Pectoral to

the officers and privates of his command, to counteract the effects of the night air and river fogs, at once order ed the Calcium Sharp-shooters to the front, and simil taneously the Sulphuretted Hydrogen Battery was up. imbered and placed in position on rising ground in the rear of the Sharp-shooters. The Double-barreled Cal cium Spectral Photoscopic Brilliantines, being lighted and carefully aimed, threw a flood of terrific light upon the opposite shore of the river, and over the whole city and environs of Lovettesville. The spectacle was magnificently sublime. The country for miles around was lighted up with a dense and splendid noon-day glaze, discovering rebel tents literally innumerable in number The effect upon the rebels was in strict accordance with General Scott's programme and Professor Morse's most sanguine expectations. Their pickets were driven in and completely dazzled. The long roll was sounded, and fully 20,000 rebels swarmed out of their tents and burried to the river bank, where they remained buddled in a blinded and stupefied mass, forgetting their arms, and being too frightened even to shrick alond The Sulphuretted Hydrogen Battery immediately opened fire upon this immense and amazed crowd, with her rible effect.—a perfect bail storm of odorific shells burst. ing exactly in their midst. Three of the rebels-one of them believed to be Beauregard in his night clotheswere seen distinctly to fall, and the destruction of life must have been enormous. The rebels being entirely blinded by the Calcum lights, and asphyxiated h the contents of the odorific shells, remained stand ing, and it cannot well be denied that the last one would have fallen, had not a squadron 13,000 Black Horse become alarmed, and, by their repeated neighing, unsteadied the nerves of the Sulphuretted Hydrogen gunners, thereby impairing their aim to considerable degree. It happened, unfortunately at this moment, that Professor Phalon, who was swahing the mazzle of gun No. 19, shook hands with N Willis, who had volunteered to assist at the caisson of gun No. 6. This congratulatory hand shaking prov. ed to be a fatal mistake. Some of the Professor's soan getting on Mr. Willis' hands ignited the shells in the caisson, to which he had repaired, and a violent explosion ensued, blowing off Mr. Willis' left thumb, creating an extremely unpleasant smell, and doing other damage, a full report of which will appear as soon as Maj. Ayres has recovered from the futigues of the battle. A retreat was ordered and conducted in good order. with the loss of only 13 guns, whose great weight broke the carriages during the jolting incident to the rapid

Another Company from Fayetteville .- As wego o press the "Manchester Guards," Capt. James N Williams, raised in this town and county, is passing through our streets on the way to the river. This makes the 7th Company, averaging at least 110 each, that has gone from this town and county, viz: The Inde-pendent, the Lafayette, Sinclair's, Mallet's, Plough Boys, Cumberland Cavairy, and Manchester Guards -And we learn that fifty have been sworn in to another Company still, and more promised. The write populaion of the county, by the late census, is 9.561. holl of the Manch ater Guards.

James M Williams, Captain.
John R Murcoison, 1st Lieutenant. K M Murchison, 2d "
N Graham Monro, 2d " Luther R Breece, 1st Sergeant. Duncan A Patterson, 2d James K McKethan, 3d " Benj R Hargrove, 4th Daniel D Morris, 5th
Wm N Thrower, 1st Corporal. Fli A Hendricks, 2d Wm B Ham, 3d

Jas H Anderson, 4th "Calvin Atkinson, D A Baker, Daniel J Baker, John Baker, Gabriel Barfield, Paniel L Beard, Jno S Beard, Wm L Beard, Thomas Beid-ole, Wm C Bethea, John P Brooks, Prysit Blanch, Henry D Burns, Dan'l E Cameron, J J Cameron, Neill A Cameron, Bandal M D Cameron, Henry (anad), oshua Carmon Eli-ha Carroll John Carroll, James Calder om Calder, Daniel B Campbell John B (la k. George (ox. R. bert Craten, Arnett Deal. John Deal, Jo eph Deans, Vn Emore, Daniel Fairc'ott, Daniel J Fairc'oth, Hardy Fair sloth, Reason Faircloth Fampson Faircloth, John Filds Stephen Gales Alex Gilmote, Nathan A Gilmore, John Gilmore, Wm A Godfie), Bryent Green, Michael Heffman, James W Haney, Semsey Hall, Thomas Harrall, J W Har-kins, Atlas Hill, Seth Hudson, Richard Bobson, John Hobon, David J Horne Augustus Jackson Silas Jackson, B Jenkius, John A Johnson, James R Jones, J Kelly, John Kuight, J D Lemmons, Chas McAllister. John B 'cleud, Jose; h McLeod, Malcom L Mcleod, Neill A a cNeill, Wm Mel on, Malcom McNeill. Peter McMillan, Joseph B Moris, Thos Morris, Paton Moye, Male m Morrison. Wm R Pate shall. Wm J Parrish, He mey M Rayner, Benj F Fingold James Sandy. Wm Fessems, Atlas Spivey, Kevny Spivey, Wilson Spivey, David L Steadman, Arch d Tysen Wm Tysen, R B Watson, Van Wooddell, Noel wison, Alex Young, Fraccis Newell, David Jeffers, Richard Webb, Sherod Ab drews, David Lomax, Anderson Jasper .- Faye teville Ubs

OUR ARMY AT CAMP DOGWOOD -A letter was yes terday received by one of our editors from an officer in Wise's Legion. The letter is dated "Camp Dogwood, September 12." It says:

Floyd's Brigade, Wise's Legion, and Cols. Tomp kins's and McCauslands' Regiments, are at present encamped here, 14 miles east of Gauley Bridge. There are two other regiments, one from North Carolina, the other from Georgia, 14 miles east of our position.

" Matters look really warlike. On yesterday, Floyd's forces fell back from Carnifax Ferry to this point. In his engagement with Rosencranz on Tuesday, he was slightly wounded in the arm by a musket ball. Wise's forces also fell back from Hawk's nest on yesterday, to this place. At Cotton Hill, which is near Gauley Ri ver and opposite Hawk's nest, there are about 2,000 militia from Monroe, Mercer, &c., under command Gen. Capman.

"While we have united our forces as above, the ene my, (it is said) 8,000 strong, were crossing Carnifat Ferry, yesterday evening, in pursuit of Floyd; so a day or two may bring forth very important results for this part of Virginia. If we are victorious, (as we expect to be,) then our march to the Kanawha Valley will be easy, as General Cox's force at Gauley Bridge and neighborhood do not number over 3,500 men, and we believe they will run so soon as we gain a victory here. Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond Enquirer says :- It is estimated in official circles that the aggregate daily loss of these prisoners to the Confederacy, must border closely up in \$1 500, or nearly 11,000 each week. It has been found the necessary, within a few days past, to discontinue the rations of coffee and sugar hitherto allowed the prison ers, and the deprivation is said to have told more upon the spirits of the Yankees than any other circumstance connected with their captivity. The more candid of them admit, however, that their food, even minus the sugar and coffee, is more plentiful and nutritious than that which constituted their usual fare in the Federal camps. Since the transfer of the more turbulent 0 their number to Charleston, the discipline and good order of the prisoners have been remarkably evident. A vigilant watch is, however, kept upon all their move ments, and idle visitors continue to met with the same ealous exclusion from the limits of the prisons, which has all along characterized the admirable discipline in stituted by General Winder.

An intelligent informant, from our lines near the Potomac, reports the pickets of the two armies as exceed ingly near to each other. Encounters are of frequent enemy daily, penetrating their lines and picking off their sentries. On these occasions, the Yankees display their usual poltroonery, running off at full speed before a handfull of men, wherever the latter happen to turn tier The Government, we learn, is making preparations to transfer about 500 of the Yankes prisoners, at present in custody and brought to this city as prisoners, were, on Monday last, sent, under a flag of truce, to Suitable places of confinement in the city and vicinty of New Orleans.—Bick. In.

The Government, we learn, is making preparations to transfer about 500 of the Yankes prisoners, at present in custody and brought to this city as prisoners, were, on Monday last, sent, under a flag of truce, to Fortress Monroe, via Norfolk, there to be released on parole.

Norfolk, there to be released on parole.